



COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEWSBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

for the Year

1 9 5 9

by

The Medical Officer of Health

T. W. ROBSON, (M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, HALIFAX ROAD, DEWSBURY.
Telephone : Dews. 1733.



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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(as at 31st December, 1959).

Chairman : Alderman A. SUGDEN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor J. WALSH.

THE MAYOR (Councillor Lt. Col. T. EVERS, M.B.E.) (*ex-officio*).

Alderman J. E. McDONALD

Councillor F. W. CRAVEN

Alderman M. SCARGILL

Councillor Dr. R. W. BLAKEY

Councillor J. M. FOX

Councillor J. H. LILL

Councillor Mrs. V. FERRARI

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.

(as at 31st December, 1959).

Chairman—Councillor H. M. NUNNS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor J. W. JORDAN.

THE MAYOR

Councillor F. FOX

Councillor W. WEIR

Councillor R. WOOD

Councillor A. WILKINSON

Councillor J. T. E. HOPKINSON

Councillor Mrs. A. COCKCROFT

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1959.

Medical Officer of Health—

T. W. ROBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health—

E. I. BLENKINSOP, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health—

†MARY DOREEN FOX, M.B., Ch.B.

NORAH A. HODGKINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon

†H. N. BURWELL, F.R.C.S.

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon—

†E. S. TAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Senior Dental Officer—

J. R. TUXFORD, L.D.S.

Dental Officers—

J. A. SWANSTONE, L.D.S. (Resigned 20-4-59).

W. E. CROSLAND, B.Ch.D., L.D.S. (From 1-11-59).

*W. A. OLDROYD, L.D.S.

†Dr. Fox is an officer of the Hospital Management Committee : 49% of her salary is paid by the corporation on account of her work in the corporation maternity clinics.

Chief Public Health Inspector—

H. HAWORTH, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Sanitary Science.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

C. PARKER, S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I.

†With permission of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

*Part-time

District Public Health Inspectors—**J. D. CLAYTON**, Cert. S.I.J.B.**S. BURNS**, Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I. (Resigned 30-8-59).**J. D. WHITEHEAD**, Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I.**Ambulance Officer—****J. ROCK**, M.Inst. P.C.**Superintendent Nursing Officer and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.****I. ALDERSON**, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.**Elthlands Day Nursery—****Matron—J. WALSHAW**, N.S.C.N.**Orchard School, Savile Town.****Supervisor—C. BYRNE**, R.M.P.A., Dip.N.A.M.H.**Health Visitors—****I. HALLILEY**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.**B. SQUIRE**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.**C. G. BUTLER**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.**P. M. CROSSLEY**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.***N. DORAN**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Approved Health Visitor**K. E. NAYLOR**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Approved Health Visitor**I. HUTCHINSON**, S.R.C.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.**Temporary Health Nurses—****A. MILNER**, S.R.N., S.C.M.**Student Health Visitor—****S. HIGHAM**, S.R.N., R.M.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. (From 16-3-59).**District Nurses—Home Nursing Service—****Mr. E. HUMPHRIES**, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. (resigned 14-7-59).**Mr. N. WRAITHMELL**, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.**L. GATES**, S.R.N.**D. BLACKBURN**, S.R.N.**C. D. SMITH**, S.E.A.N.**A. NAUGHTON**, S.E.A.N.**E. DIXON**, S.R.N.**M. F. HODGSON**, S.R.N. (resigned 31-7-59).**E. QUAYLE**, S.R.N.**J. M. INGLE**, S.R.N.***M. LUMB**, S.E.A.N.**M. A. BROOKS**, S.R.N. (from 29-6-59).**Mr. F. WALLIS**, S.R.N., R.M.N. (from 1-8-59).**Municipal Midwives—****N. CROFT**, S.R.N., S.C.M.**M. HAMMERTON**, S.C.M.**J. POLE**, S.R.N., S.C.M.**R. BLACKBURN**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.***Part-time.**

Tuberculosis Care and After Care Visitor—

S. MASON, S.R.N., S.C.M., B.T.A., H.V. Cert.

V.D. Social Worker—

*G. E. DAVIE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

Authorised Officers and Mental Deficiency Visitors—

•H. ROBERTS.

•H. A. WILMAN.

•N. DORAN, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.

Mental Health Worker—

*K. CHAFFER.

Health Education Organiser—

B. M. FRYER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Home Help Organiser—

G. E. M. ETHERINGTON, S.R.N

Borough Analyst—

•F. W. M. JAFFE, B.SC., F.I.C.

Chief Clerk—

H. TRANMER, D.P.A.

Clerical Staff—

L. PARKER, D.P.A.

Mrs. D. HANSON

Mrs. E. SMALLWOOD.

Mrs. D. MIDGLEY.

Mrs. P. HIRD (resigned 5-9-59)

Mrs. J. WOOD

Miss S. MORTON

Miss M. BANCROFT

Miss J. C. BINNS

Miss C. M. FOX (from 9-3-59)

Mrs. B. DACRE (from 17-8-59)

•Part-time

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
DEWSBURY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the health services for Dewsbury for the year 1959.

The Registrar General estimated the civilian population of the town at mid-1959 at 53,390, an increase of 60 on the previous year's figure. The natural increase in the population of Dewsbury (that is the excess of live births over deaths) during the year was 135.

Live births registered were 897 comprised of 467 males and 430 females. Of this number 60 or 6·7% were illegitimate as compared with 50 or 5·4% in 1958. The birth rate for the year was 16·8 as compared with 17·2 for the previous year. The corrected live birth rate was 16·9 and the national figure was 16·5.

The Still-Birth Rate was 26·1 per 1,000 total births, a welcome reduction on the previous year's figure of 27·5, the national figure was 20·7.

The Death Rate of 14·2 per 1,000 population was above the national rate of 11·6 and an increase on the town's 1958 death rate of 13·5. The heaviest mortality was caused by the group including heart disease, of which coronary disease alone accounted for ~~143~~ deaths or ~~19~~% of the total of 762 deaths from all causes. It is of interest to note that deaths due to Coronary disease have gradually increased during the past few years and this increase is in conformity with the figures for the country in general. In Dewsbury in 1950, 50 male deaths and 32 female deaths occurred from this disease whereas in 1959 there were 90 male deaths and 53 female deaths. Cancer (all forms) was responsible for 109 deaths and a death rate of 2·04 per 1,000 population, and causing 14·7% of the deaths from all causes. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system was the cause of 2 deaths giving a rate of 0·04.

For the ninth year in succession there were no maternal deaths.

Out of a total of 762 deaths, 511, *i.e.*, 67% were of persons over 65 years of age, and 180, *i.e.*, 23% were of persons between 45-65 years of age. It will thus be seen that 90% of all deaths were of persons over 45 years of age.

The Infant Death Rate, *i.e.*, the number of deaths of babies under 1 year per 1,000 live births was 42·3, the highest figure for Dewsbury since 1954 when it was 44·9. This figure of 42·3 is no doubt associated with the increased number of premature births and also with the increased number of congenital abnormalities as compared with the previous year. Furthermore, of the premature births quite a number were of very small birth weight and the lower this weight the less is the chance of survival. In viewing the rate for Dewsbury it should be realised that because of the comparatively small numbers involved in a town the size of Dewsbury, the rate is liable to fluctuate within greater limits than the national figure for England and Wales. It can be said that the Infant Mortality Rate for Dewsbury during the past 20-30 years has, apart from one or two years, conformed very closely to the national rate and shown the same downward trend. More details re this subject appear in the body of the report.

Infectious Disease.

The number of cases of infectious diseases (other than tuberculosis) which occurred in Dewsbury during 1959 was 813 as against 539 in 1958. Of this total, approximately 76% were measles, 8% scarlet fever and 8% whooping cough. There were no cases of poliomyelitis. It is to be hoped that the absence of this disease was due mainly to poliomyelitis vaccination. At the time of writing 84% of children below the age of 15 years have received either one, two or three inoculations against Poliomyelitis. It is absolutely essential that every child should have at least three inoculations to establish a reasonable immunity, but unfortunately quite a number do not attend for the third inoculation in spite of repeated requests to do so. Poliomyelitis vaccination is available in all infant welfare clinics, in schools, and an open clinic is held in the Health Department every Wednesday from 4.30 to 7.30 p.m. where anyone under the age of 40 years can be vaccinated without previous registration or appointment. Furthermore vaccination is also available through the family doctor. It is to be hoped that all persons who are eligible will take advantage of the facilities offered.

Tuberculosis. Both the notifications and deaths from Tuberculosis have shown a decrease during the past few years, *e.g.*, the number of deaths in 1959 was 3, as compared with 18 in 1949, 27 in 1939 and 46 in 1929. Much of this improvement is due to more effective medicines, good general medical care and supervision, preventive measures such as intensive contact tracing, B.C.G. vaccination, better housing and general social conditions. The fight is not by any means over but victory is gradually being accomplished. It is of interest to note that of the 28 notifications of Tuberculosis in 1959, 12 of them were coloured immigrants from either India or Pakistan, and this department has on occasions experienced great difficulty in tracing contacts due to the language difficulties and the uncertain movements of the

individuals concerned. It appears that these immigrants, in the majority of cases, contract the disease *after* they have entered this country, so creating a problem which is not easy to solve. In the body of the report further comments on this problem are made by Dr. Scott, the Consultant Chest Physician for this area.

Health Visitors. Throughout the year the work of the Department has been hampered by a shortage of Health Visitors, having only the equivalent of $7\frac{3}{4}$ full-time health visitors instead of 12. As a result much desirable work could not be fully accomplished, *e.g.*, more work with old persons in their own homes, more effective liaison with family doctors, more health educational talks to various groups, etc. Health Visitors, who are well qualified nurses each being a State Registered Nurse, a State Certified Midwife and also possessing a Health Visitor's Certificate, have always been difficult to recruit and nearly all the fully trained Health Visitors who work in this Department have been first employed as Student Health Visitors and trained at the expense of this authority. I am pleased to say that we have one such student at the moment.

Home Nursing Service. This service which made 27,660 visits during the year has continued to do excellent work and has been reasonably well staffed. Judging by the many tributes paid to it, this day and night service is greatly appreciated by both patients and doctors alike. It not only enables ill persons to remain at home and be adequately nursed, but it must also save a large number of hospital beds, and therefore a considerable amount of money for the country in general.

A special tribute is due to Miss Alderson, Superintendent Nursing Officer, for it is largely due to her enthusiasm, energy and capability that such an effective service is in being.

Health Education. In the report of the Ministry of Health for 1958, the Chief Medical Officer states, "However the public health service may develop in the years ahead, this much is certain : one of the most valuable contributions which it can make in its task for the promotion of health and the protection of the community against disease is the development and expansion of health education on a firmer and sounder basis than hitherto."

I believe this statement to be essentially true and efforts have been made during the year to do as much health education as possible. Miss Fryer, the Health Education Organiser, is to be congratulated on the work she has done and a full account of it appears in the body of the report. I recommend its perusal as it shows the extent, variety and value of the work carried out.

Ambulance Service. The statistics for the Ambulance Service show a most welcome trend, *i.e.*, mileage reasonably steady with an increase in the number of patients carried. Close and effective co-operation with the hospitals, who are by far the largest users of the service, has ensured that wasteful journeys are eliminated.

Accidents. Deaths from accidents involving motor vehicles numbered 6 during 1959, whilst deaths from other accidents totalled 11, and of these 6 were due to accidents in the home, 4 of them occurring in old persons and 1 in a young child. One hears so much these days about accidents on the road, but it is an astounding and realistic fact that there are more deaths from home accidents than from road accidents. The majority of victims are young children and old people, more than a quarter being under 15 years of age and more than half being over 65 years of age. The Health Education Organiser and a number of nurses in the Health Department have been trained in home accident prevention and have given talks on this subject during the past few years to various organisations, particularly Old Persons Associations. Such talks are always available to any body or organisation which desires them:

Chiropody Service. The Ministry of Health in Circular 11/59 allowed Local Health Authorities to establish a chiropody service for old persons, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. The Minister stated that he was aware of the valuable arrangements already made to provide chiropody services for elderly people by many local voluntary organisations and suggested that in some cases the authority might decide that a continuation of this provision with appropriate financial assistance may well be the most acceptable way of meeting the needs of this age group. In view of the fact that the Dewsbury Old Persons Welfare Association had already established a satisfactory chiropody service the Local Health Authority decided to adopt the Minister's suggestion and to give financial assistance to that association.

Details concerning the service provided by the Dewsbury Old Persons' Welfare Association are to be found on page 31 in the body of the report.

Proposals have been sent to the Ministry for providing a service for physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers, the implementation of the proposals to take place when the Local Health Authority decides.

Mental Health Act, 1959. This Act is a major piece of legislation in the Mental Health field and is too comprehensive to go into in any detail here, but so far as local health authorities are concerned, the Act envisages :

- (a) Closer working between Hospitals, General Medical Practitioners and the Local Health Authorities.
- (b) An extension of the preventive mental health services.
- (c) The treatment of mental disorder to be as informal as possible, and generally on the same basis as the treatment of physical disorder.
- (d) Residential care to be provided by local health authorities for all patients who need such care but who do not need or no longer need hospital treatment.

Dewsbury Local Health Authority has submitted proposals to the Minister which are designed to provide a service in line with these requirements and at the time of writing approval has been received. It will, no doubt, be realised that the implementation of the proposals will, of necessity, take place in stages and some time will elapse before they are fully effective.

Finally may I take this opportunity to tender to the Chairman and the Members of the Health Committee my sincere appreciation of the generous help and support so freely given throughout the year.

I would also like to thank the Town Clerk and other Officers of the Council for their valuable co-operation and help, and lastly, and by no means least, my own staff professional and clerical for their conscientious work throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

T. W. ROBSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA**

Area (in acres)	6,720
Estimated civilian population (Mid. 1959)	53,390
Number of Inhabited houses at 31st December, 1959 ...	18,500
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1959	£606,230
Estimated product of a penny rate 1959/60	£2,375

I am indebted to the Borough Treasurer (Mr. J. L. Dyson) for the financial statement below, showing the estimated cost of the health services for the year ending 31st March, 1960.

Local Health Services.						Net Cost
Section 22.	Care of Mothers and Young Children	...	...	...	...	£10,496
Section 23.	Midwives Services	...	...	...	...	£6,897
Section 24.	Health Visiting	...	...	...	...	£6,404
Section 25.	Home Nursing	...	...	...	...	£9,268
Section 26.	Vaccination and Immunisation...	...	...	...	...	£1,006
Section 27.	Ambulance Service	...	...	...	...	£12,571
Section 28.	Prevention of Illness. Care and After	...	...	...	...	£3,447
Section 29.	Home Helps	...	...	...	...	£11,703
Section 51.	Mental Health Services	...	...	...	...	£1,987
	Occupation Centre	...	...	...	...	£5 612
Administration	...	...	...	...	...	£8,475
Public Health Act, 1936—						
	Notification of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	£80
	Central Council for Health Education	...	...	...	...	£30
Total						£77,976

Vital Statistics.

		Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Live Births—897	Males	467	441	26
	Females	430	396	34
Live birth rate per 1,000 population		...	...	crude, 16.8 adjusted, 16.97
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births		...	...	6.7%
		Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Still-births—24	Males	7	7	—
	Females	17	13	4
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still births		...	...	26.1
Total live and still births		...	...	921
		Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Infant Deaths—38	Males	25	22	3
	Females	13	12	1
Infant Mortality Rates—				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births		...	...	42.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		...	...	40.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births...		...	...	66.6
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)		...	...	31.21
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)		...	...	25.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)		...	...	51.03
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—				
Number of Deaths		...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births		...	...	Nil

Year	Population	BIRTHS			DEATHS			INFANTILE MORTALITY Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	
		Total Births	Birth Rate	Birth Rate England and Wales	Total Deaths	Death Rate	Death Rate England and Wales	Dewsbury	England and Wales
1918	47,101	919	17.4	17.7	956	20.25	17.6	112.0	97
1919	52,969	1056	19.1	18.5	930	17.5	13.8	110.7	89
1920	55,080	1271	23.07	25.4	784	14.2	12.4	110.1	80
1921	54,164	1197	22.08	22.4	810	14.9	12.1	121.9	83
1922	55,100	1004	18.2	20.6	745	13.32	12.9	107.5	77
1923	55,424	942	17.05	19.7	803	14.0	11.6	82.8	69
1924	55,121	1022	17.8	18.8	845	14.3	12.2	89.04	75
1925	54,790	946	17.2	18.3	823	15.0	12.2	105.7	75
1926	53,630	910	16.96	17.8	729	13.59	11.6	89.0	70
1927	53,560	870	16.2	16.7	811	15.1	12.3	63.2	69
1928	53,130	860	16.18	16.7	740	13.9	11.7	66.2	65
1929	53,020	813	15.33	16.3	936	17.6	13.4	93.4	74
1930	53,020	872	16.4	16.3	697	13.1	11.4	64.2	60
1931	54,410	743	13.65	15.8	804	14.78	12.3	76.7	66
1932	53,870	795	14.7	15.3	819	15.2	12.0	88.0	65
1933	53,600	762	14.2	14.4	826	15.4	12.3	91.8	64
1934	53,450	734	13.7	14.8	675	12.6	11.8	57.2	59
1935	53,400	761	14.3	14.7	691	12.9	11.7	52.6	57
1936	53,230	788	14.8	14.8	826	15.5	12.1	68.5	59
1937	53,050	805	15.17	14.9	785	14.8	12.4	62.1	58
1938	52,860	753	14.24	15.1	704	13.3	11.6	51.2	53
1939	52,600	763	14.42	15.0	700	13.3	12.1	49.7	50
1940	50,630	764	14.89	14.6	791	15.6	14.3	51.3	55
1941	50,330	745	14.7	14.2	710	14.11	12.9	62.9	59
1942	48,880	848	17.3	15.8	694	14.2	11.6	70.7	49
1943	47,510	891	18.75	16.5	757	15.9	12.1	50.5	49
1944	46,910	979	20.87	17.6	662	14.11	11.9	36.7	46
1945	46,650	848	18.18	16.1	727	15.68	11.4	48.35	46
1946	49,670	1012	20.37	19.1	702	14.13	11.5	41.5	43
1947	50,880	1217	23.91	20.5	751	14.76	12.0	45.19	41
1948	52,550	1015	19.32	17.9	692	13.17	10.8	40.39	34
1949	52,740	1011	19.17	16.7	767	14.54	11.7	30.66	32
1950	53,140	940	17.7	15.8	713	13.4	11.6	24.47	30
1951	52,940	950	17.93	15.5	765	14.44	12.5	35.79	29.6
1952	52,910	897	16.95	15.3	727	13.74	11.3	32.33	27.6
1953	52,990	890	16.79	15.5	727	13.72	11.4	39.32	28.6
1954	53,080	913	17.2	15.2	720	13.69	11.3	44.9	25.5
1955	53,150	867	16.3	15.0	707	13.43	11.7	25.4	24.9
1956	53,270	853	16.01	15.7	719	13.63	11.7	23.4	23.8
1957	53,190	940	17.67	16.1	725	13.9	11.5	20.2	23.0
1958	53,330	919	17.23	16.4	723	13.5	11.7	20.6	22.5
1959	53,390	897	16.8	16.5	762	14.27	11.6	42.3	22.0

Comparison of Vital Statistics, Dewsbury and England and Wales, 1959.

	Dewsbury 1959	England & Wales 1959 (Provisional)	Dewsbury 1958
Rate per 1,000 population :			
Live Births	16.8	16.5	17.23
Corrected Live Birth Rate	16.97	—	17.4
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population :			
All causes	14.27	11.6	13.5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.04	0.07	0.08
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.02	0.00	0.00
Cancer	2.04	2.1	2.5
Coronary disease	2.7	Not available	2.2
Bronchitis	1.2	,,	0.93
Pneumonia	0.75	,,	0.65
Influenza	0.33	,,	0.01
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.00	,,	0.00
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	26.1	20.7	27.5
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	42.3	22.0	20.6
Neo Natal Death Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 live births	31.2	15.8	10.8
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births :			
Excluding abortion	0.00	0.32	0.00
Due to abortion	0.00	0.06	0.00

Population.

1931 Census—54,302.

1951 Census—53,487.

The Registrar General estimated the home population (all ages), at mid 1959 to be 53,390 an increase of 60 on the figure for 1958.

The natural increase of the population (excess of live births over deaths) was 135.

The following Table gives an Analysis of the Vital Statistics :
Causes of Death 1959 and comparison with 1958 figures.
Registrar-General's figures.

Classifica tion No		M	F.	Total 1959	Total 1958
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—	2	4
2	Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1	—
3	Syphilitic diseases	—	—	—	2
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	1	1	1
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	1	1	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	12	7	19	24
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	16	4	20	24
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	9	9	6
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	5	5	8
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neo- plasms	35	21	56	73
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2	3	—
16	Diabetes	1	3	4	6
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	61	55	116	110
18	Coronary disease, angina	90	53	143	119
19	Hypertension with heart disease	9	10	19	17
20	Other heart diseases	39	53	92	94
21	Other circulatory diseases	19	20	39	50
22	Influenza	13	5	18	1
23	Pneumonia	19	21	40	35
24	Bronchitis	43	21	64	50
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	3	5	7
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	2	3	11
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	3	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	3	3	6	12
29	Hyperplasia of prostate... ..	3	—	3	7
30	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ...	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	4	4	8	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	31	26	57	34
33	Motor vehicle accidents... ..	4	2	6	6
34	All other accidents	11	1	12	13
35	Suicide	4	2	6	2
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	1	1	1
	Total ...	425	337	762	723

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life.

Registrar General's Figures 1959.

	Under 1		1—4		5—14		15—24		25—44		45—64		65—74		75 and Over		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
sis, respiratory ...									1		1						2	
sis, other ...									1								1	
diseases ...																		
... ..																		
Cough ...																		
ccal infections ...				1														1
omyelitis ...																		
... ..													1					1
ective and parasitic ...																		
neoplasm, stomach ...									1		5	4	5		1	3	12	7
neoplasm, lung, ...											11	2	4	2	1		16	4
neoplasm, breast ...												4		4		1		9
neoplasm, uterus ...												2		3				5
ignant and lymphatic ns ...									1	1	13	9	12	6	9	5	35	21
l,										1	1			1			1	2
... ..											1	1				2	1	3
sions of nervous system									1		6	9	24	12	30	34	61	55
disease, angina ...									3		33	3	29	26	25	24	90	53
ion with heart disease											3	2	4	3	2	5	9	10
t diseases ...										2	8	11	11	7	20	33	39	53
ulatory diseases ...							1				4	2	2	4	13	13	19	20
... ..	1									1	2		4	2	6	2	13	5
a	3	1									1	1	7	8	8	11	19	21
... ..									1		13	3	22	4	7	14	43	21
iratory diseases ...											2	2				1	2	3
tomach and duodenum												2	1				1	2
enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1														1	1	2
and nephrosis ...											1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
ia of prostate ...													1		2		3	
, childbirth and ...																		
malformations ...	3	4									1						4	4
ined and ill-defined ...	16	7			2		1			2	1	8	3	2	8	7	31	26
icle accidents ...				1		1	2				1				1		4	2
accidents ...	1				3		1		2		2		1		1	1	11	1
... ..										1	3	1	1				4	2
and operations of war						1												1
Total ...	25	13		2	5	2	4	1	11	8	113	67	132	86	135	158	425	337

Birth Rate.

In 1959, the number of live births was 897, 22 less than in 1958, giving a birth rate of 16·80 per 1,000 population compared with the previous year's rate of 17·23.

The corrected birth rate (Registrar Generals area comparability factor 1·01) was 16·9 and the birth rate for England and Wales was 16·5 per 1,000 population for 1959.

The birth rates and maternal mortality rates for Dewsbury since 1941 are as follows :—

		<i>Birth Rate</i>		<i>Maternal Mortality Rate</i>
1941	...	14·7	...	6·31
1942	...	17·3	...	1·14
1943	...	18·7	...	1·07
1944	...	20·8	...	1·8
1945	...	18·1	...	Nil
1946	...	20·4	...	1·90
1947	...	19·3	...	2·41
1948	...	23·9	...	Nil
1949	...	19·2	...	Nil
1950	...	17·7	...	2·07
1951	...	17·93	...	Nil
1952	...	16·95	...	Nil
1953	...	16·79	...	Nil
1954	...	17·2	...	Nil
1955	...	16·3	...	Nil
1956	...	16·01	...	Nil
1957	...	17·67	...	Nil
1958	...	17·23	...	Nil

Death Rate.

In 1959 the number of deaths was 762, 39 more than the previous year and the death rate was 14·27 per 1,000 population compared with 13·50 in 1958.

The death rate for England and Wales in 1959 was 11·6 per 1,000 population.

Deaths Occurring in Hospitals and Institutions.

The number of deaths which occurred in hospitals or institutions during the year was 284 or 37% of the total number of deaths.

Infant Death Rates.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births ...	40·6
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births ...	66·6
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	42·3
England and Wales (All infants per 1,000 Live Births)	22·0

Infant Death Rate (*i.e.* the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age).

This year there were 38 infant deaths giving an infant death rate of 42·3. These 38 deaths can be divided into two classes, (a) neonatal deaths, *i.e.* deaths of infants in the first month of life and (b) deaths of infants aged 1 month to 12 months.

Neonatal Deaths (*i.e.* deaths of children in the first month of life).

There were 28 neonatal deaths and of these 17 died within the first 24 hours of life and 23 died within 1 week. Of these 23 deaths 15 were due to or associated with prematurity and 4 were due to congenital malformations.

Deaths of children aged 1 month to 12 months.

10 such deaths occurred and of these 2 were due to gastroenteritis, 4 to pulmonary disease, 3 to congenital malformation and 1 to renal failure together with cerebral haemorrhage.

Congenital Malformation (*e.g.* Hydrocephalus, Spina Bifida, etc.).

In 1959 there were 7 infant deaths due to congenital malformations compared with 4 such deaths in 1958. There is no known cause or cure at present for congenital abnormalities.

Premature Infants.

In 1959, 83 premature infants were born and in 1958, 66 were born.

In 1959, 20·6% of premature births died, whilst in 1958 12% died, a difference of 8·6%.

In 1959, 14 babies weighed 3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less compared with 7 in 1958.

24 babies weighed less than 4 lbs. 6 ozs. compared with 18 in 1958.

50 babies weighed 4 lbs. 15 ozs. or less compared with 27 in 1958.

From these figures it can be seen that in 1959 more babies were born with a smaller birth weight than in 1958.

In 1959 there were 18 deaths due to or associated with prematurity—and of these 11 died within 24 hours of birth and 16 (including this 11) within 1 week. Of these 18 deaths, 9 babies had a birthweight of less than 3 lbs. and actually 5 were under 2 lbs. In comparison the figures for 1958 show that only 2 premature babies died with a birthweight of less than 3 lbs. and one of these weighed less than 2 lbs.

It appears therefore that the percentage difference in the number of deaths of premature babies for the years 1958 and 1959 was largely due to the increased number of premature babies born with a very small birth weight. There is no doubt that the less the birth weight the less is the chance of survival.

Further, this fact associated with the increased number of congenital malformations accounts, in some measure, for the difference in the Infant Mortality Rates for the two years 1958 and 1959, which were 20·6 and 42·3 respectively.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year — 1959.

Disease	Under 1 Day		1 Day—1 week		1 week—4 weeks		4 weeks—3 Mths.		3—6 Mths.		6—9 Mths.		9—12 Mths.		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other defined and Ill-defined diseases	4	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2
Congenital Malformations	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	4
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	6	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Accidents	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	11	6	4	2	3	2	5	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	25	13

Total number of deaths under 28 days old was 28 or 74.0% of all infant deaths.

Neonatal death rate ... 31.2 per 1,000 live births.

Premature Live Births.

There were 83 live premature births notified during 1959, representing 9·2% of the live births, 40 were males and 43 females. They included 3 sets of triplets, 4 pairs of twins and 5 children who were twins to infants not premature on birth weight.

(a) The total number of premature babies (*i.e.*, 5½lbs. weight or less at birth) who were born :

(i) at home	...	...	...	...	10
(ii) in hospital	...	...	...	...	73
(iii) in private nursing home	...	...	...	...	—

(b) Born at home and :

(i) nursed entirely at home	...	...	...	8
(ii) transferred to hospital before 28th day	...	...	...	2
(iii) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	—
(iv) who died between 1 and 7 days	...	...	...	—
(v) survived 28 days	...	...	...	9

(c) Born in hospital :

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	11
(ii) who died between 1 and 7 days	...	...	...	4
(iii) survived 28 days	...	...	...	57

Premature Infants 1944-1959.

Year	No. of premature infants born	No. of live births	Premature Infants as a percentage of the live births
1944	27	979	2·8%
1945	26	848	3·1%
1946	49	1012	4·8%
1947	91	1217	7·5%
1948	64	1015	6·3%
1949	69	1011	6·8%
1950	51	940	5·4%
1951	56	950	5·9%
1952	57	897	6·4%
1953	57	890	6·4%
1954	64	913	7·0%
1955	74	867	8·5%
1956	69	853	8·1%
1957	60	940	6·4%
1958	66	913	7·1%
1959	83	897	9·2%

The following table shews that of the 83 premature infants born during 1959, 18 are known to have died before reaching their first birthday, 21 are known to have survived to one year of age, and 44 are alive but less than one year of age at the time of writing.

Premature Live Births, 1959.
Table as at 1st May, 1960—Showing Information Relating to Weight and Survival

Number of Premature Infants born during 1958			Birth Weight	Deaths of Premature Infants			Premature Infants Alive (1/5/60)			
Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Under 1 year		Over 1 year	
5	9	14	3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less	4	5	9	1	3	—	1
6	4	10	Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	3	—	3	3	4	—	1
11	15	26	Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	2	—	2	5	10	4	4
18	15	33	Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	4	—	4	9	9	5	6
40	43	83.	Totals	13	5	18	18	26	9	12

Medical Examinations.

During 1959 a total of 206 medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officers of the Department. 139 of these were for Corporation employees who were either entering the service or were due to pay superannuation contributions after the qualifying period. 10 examinations were done for outside authorities, 26 candidates for teachers' training colleges were medically examined prior to their being accepted by the colleges, and 31 persons were examined on taking up appointments as teachers.

Marriages.

Mr. K. H. Windmill, Superintendent Registrar, has kindly supplied the following information :—

The number of marriages during the year was 419 :

(a) In the Church of England	...	...	...	218
(b) In other Churches	...	...	...	97
(c) At the Register Office	...	...	...	104

Marriages 1945-1959.

Year.				
1945	...	...	...	521
1946	...	...	...	570
1947	...	...	...	571
1948	...	...	...	551
1949	...	...	...	499
1950	...	...	...	482
1951	...	...	...	487
1952	...	...	...	441
1953	...	...	...	455
1954	...	...	...	440
1955	...	...	...	450
1956	...	...	...	405
1957	...	...	...	414
1958	...	...	...	391
1959	...	...	...	419

Occupations.

The chief occupations in Dewsbury are in the woollen trade and its associated industries ; rags and shoddy, coal mining, distributive trades, dyeing and cleaning. Female labour is very important in the heavy woollen industry of which Dewsbury is the principal centre and there is a high percentage of married women workers employed. The employment position improved considerably during 1959, and at the time of writing, early 1960, the percentage of unemployed was only 1 compared with 3·3% a year ago.

Housing.

For Housing Report statistics see the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

The following information has been kindly supplied by Mr. J. Fogden, Borough Architect and Buildings Surveyor :—

The number of houses completed in the Borough during the year by private enterprise was 97 and the number completed by the Corporation was 141 :

Education Committee	...	...	...	...	...	1
Westtown (Dawgreen) Redevelopment Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	56
Ouzlewell Lane	...	...	...	...	...	84

						Houses built by :	
						Local Authority	Private Enterprise
1946	...	...	...	...	...	111	31
1947	...	...	...	...	...	161	34
1948	...	...	...	...	...	149	14
1949	...	...	...	...	...	94	13
1950	...	...	...	...	...	172	13
1951	...	...	...	...	...	246	21
1952	...	...	...	...	...	232	25
1953	...	...	...	...	...	230	29
1954	...	...	...	...	...	305	51
1955	...	...	...	...	...	333	109
1956	...	...	...	...	...	95	66
1957	...	...	...	...	...	280	85
1958	...	...	...	...	...	658	50
1959	...	...	...	...	...	141	97

Of the houses completed by the Corporation in 1959, 34 were three bedroom traditional type brick houses, 93 two bedroom traditional type brick houses, 5 one bedroom bungalows and 8 one bedroom flats.

I am informed by Mr. J. B. Walker, Housing Manager, that 210 families were rehoused under the Corporation's slum clearance programme during 1959, in 119 new houses and 83 "re-lets," and 18 in other types of accommodation.

Twenty-one persons were also re-housed on my recommendations for medical reasons, 17 to bungalows and 4 to three-bedroom type houses. This aspect of housing allocation causes a great deal of work in my department and the numbers re-housed do not bear any relation to the number of applications received, many of which, after careful consideration of all the factors involved, including the family doctor's certificate, the Health Visitors' and Public Health Inspectors' reports on the family and their present accommodation, have to be refused.

Blind Persons.

Mr. K. H. Windmill, Chief Officer of Welfare Services has kindly supplied the following information :—

The number of persons on the blind Register on 31st December, 1959, was 141, as shown in the following table :—

Ages	Partially Blind			Totally Blind		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	1	1	2	—	—	—
15—20	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—30	1	2	3	—	1	1
30—40	2	1	3	1	1	2
40—50	4	5	9	2	1	3
50—60	8	8	16	2	—	2
60—70	9	15	24	2	2	4
Over 70	19	47	66	2	4	6
Totals	44	79	123	9	9	18

The following information respecting the admission of persons to the register of the blind or the register of the partially sighted during 1959 has been given by Mr. G. Auty, Secretary Manager of the Dewsbury, Batley & District Institution for the Blind.

Forms B.D.8 were received in respect of 19 new cases for admission to the blind register and 10 new cases to the register of the partially sighted. The following table indicate the cause of the disability.

		Cause of Disability			
		Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i)	Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—				
(a)	No treatment	—	—	—	—
(b)	Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	17	1	—	11
(ii)	Number of cases at 1(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	8	—	—	4

Ministry of Health Circular 27/54.**Health of Children.****Prevention of break up of families.**

During the year under review 6 meetings were held under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health to deal with this subject and to continue with the work that was done in the previous year. The meetings are attended by the Deputy Town Clerk, the Deputy Medical Officer, Superintendent Nursing Officer, a senior lady Housing Inspector, the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, the Senior National Assistance Officer, the Children's Officer, the Senior Probation Officer, a Welfare Officer and an Education Department Welfare Officer.

7 new cases were discussed and helped during 1959 in addition to 11 cases outstanding at the end of 1958. 3 cases were taken off the register as no longer needing help because of the improvement which had been effected or because they had removed to another area. At the end of 1959 there remained on the register 15 cases still under discussion. The remarks I made last year in connection with the long standing cases continues to be true, they are a constant source of worry to all the various officials who are trying to help them and any improvement is often of only a very transitory nature.

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH
SERVICES FOR THE AREA**

Public Health Officers.

Particulars of the Public Health Officers, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on pages 4, 5 and 6.

Laboratory Facilities.

All specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield (Director, Dr. L. A. Little), and during 1959 approximately a total of 283 specimens were dealt with, mainly investigations in connection with sonne dysentery and food poisoning.

Promotion of Cleanliness.

Cases of uncleanliness are dealt with at the Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road, Dewsbury, by a specially appointed Cleansing Assistant employed in the School Health Service.

During 1959, there were 13 cases of head lice and 2 cases of scabies amongst pre-school children, 7 cases of scabies and 8 cases of head lice amongst adults.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

During the year 22 pre-school children suffering from orthopaedic defects were seen by the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon at the School Clinic.

Nursing Homes.

There are no nursing homes registered or known to exist in the County Borough area.

Treatment Centres and Clinics at end of 1959.

The following is a list of Treatment Centres and Clinics in the Borough :—

Centre or Clinic	Place	Time
Child Welfare Clinics	Westborough Methodist Schoolroom, Green Lane	Monday, 2 p.m.
	Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton	Tuesdays at 2 p.m.
	Chidswell Methodist Chapel, Shaw Cross	Tuesdays at 2 p.m.
	Health Dept., Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road	Wednesday 2 p.m. Every afternoon 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. for Welfare Foods only and Saturday 10 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. for all infants foods.
	Thornhill Council Offices	Thursday 2 p.m.
	Ravensthorpe Council Offices	Friday 2 p.m.

Centre or Clinic	Place	Time
Ante-Natal Clinics	Moorlands Maternity Home	Monday 11 a.m. Monday 2 p.m.
	Thornhill Council Offices	Wed. 10-30 a.m.
	Moorlands Maternity Home	Wednesday 2 p.m. Thurs. 2 p.m. Tuesday 10-30 a.m.
	Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton	Thursday 10-30 a.m.
Post-Natal Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	By appointment alternate Fridays 2 p.m.
*Premature Baby Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	1st and 3rd Fridays 10-0 a.m.
*Consultant Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	Monday 4 p.m.
*Paediatric Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	2nd Friday each month, 9.0 a.m.
Dental Clinic (Maternity Cases)	Central Dental Clinic, 40, Leeds Road	By appointment
*Orthopaedic Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment 10 a.m. 2nd Mon. in month.
*Ophthalmic Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment 9 a.m. to 12 noon Tuesday & Thurs.
Polio Vaccination Diphtheria Immunisation	} All Child Welfare Clinics	Clinic day.
*Chest Clinic		
	Dewsbury General Hospital (Returned Cases)	Tuesday a.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. Friday a.m.
	(New Cases)	Monday 1.45 p.m. Wednesday 9.30 a.m. Friday p.m.
	(B.C.G.)	Third Friday a.m.
*Venereal Diseases	Dewsbury General Hospital	Daily. Medical Officer attends :— Monday 1-30 to 4 p.m. Thursday 10 to 12 noon. Friday 5 to 7 p.m.
Polio Vaccination	Health Dept.	Wednesday 4.30 to 7.30 p.m.

*Attended by Medical Officers of the Regional Hospital Board.

National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47.

This section empowers the authority on certification by the Medical Officer of Health to require the removal to hospital or other suitable premises subject to approval by a court, of a person who

- (a) is suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) is unable to devote to himself-herself, and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

It was not necessary during the year to enforce this Section of the Act.

Nursery and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948.

No applications were received during the year for registration under this Act.

National Insurance Act, 1946.

New Claims to Sickness Benefit received at the Dewsbury Office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in 1959 in respect of Dewsbury residents.

Weed ended	No. of Claims	Week ended	No. of Claims
6.1.59	277 (365)	7.7.59	145 (167)
13.1.59	263 (323)	14.7.59	118 (125)
20.1.59	268 (280)	21.7.59	137 (117)
27.1.59	251 (314)	28.7.59	126 (95)
3.2.59	263 (282)	4.8.59	69 (80)
10.2.59	288 (256)	11.8.59	117 (136)
17.2.59	384 (259)	18.8.59	146 (123)
24.2.59	545 (239)	25.8.59	145 (131)
3.3.59	560 (275)	1.9.59	156 (128)
10.3.59	457 (196)	8.9.59	136 (143)
17.3.59	327 (237)	15.9.59	160 (151)
24.3.59	280 (209)	22.9.59	129 (160)
31.3.59	193 (204)	29.9.59	185 (159)
7.4.59	191 (149)	6.10.59	196 (181)
14.4.59	191 (167)	13.10.59	194 (190)
21.4.59	172 (210)	20.10.59	216 (172)
28.4.59	159 (180)	27.10.59	182 (181)
5.5.59	150 (174)	3.11.59	211 (174)
12.5.59	167 (119)	10.11.59	186 (167)
19.5.59	107 (136)	17.11.59	204 (176)
26.5.59	135 (95)	24.11.59	245 (215)
2.6.59	140 (145)	1.12.59	196 (192)
9.6.59	131 (167)	8.12.59	166 (212)
16.6.59	141 (155)	15.12.59	212 (188)
23.6.59	148 (125)	19.12.59	281 (294)
30.6.59	158 (141)	(2 weeks)	

The figures in brackets are for the corresponding week in 1958.

Dewsbury Old People's Welfare Association.

Chiropody Service 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1960.

Number of Sessions held	...	...	...	...	535
Number of Treatments given : At Home	...	...	...	...	187
At Centres	...	...	...	...	4,439
Number of Persons treated : At Home	...	...	...	...	39
At Centres	...	...	...	...	755
Amount charged for Dressings	...	...	...	...	£57 11 7
Rent paid for Premises	...	...	...	...	£25 10 0
Total amount received from Patients	...	...	...	...	£236 11 6
Chiropodist Fees	...	...	...	...	£1117 11 1

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE
AREA**

WATER.

Mr. D. E. Strachan, Water Engineer, has kindly supplied the following details of the public water supply for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

Dewsbury County Borough receives water in bulk from three sources, namely :—

1. The works of the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board.
2. The Corporation of Bradford.
3. The Corporation of Halifax.

Dewsbury Corporation is not responsible for production and treatment of Halifax and Bradford supplies, but is indirectly responsible in that respect for the Board water, being the larger partner in the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board.

In 1959, the proportions of water from each source were :—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board | 64% |
| 2. Bradford Corporation | 23% |
| 3. Halifax Corporation | 13% |

There has been no change in the source of supply or method of distribution. New mains have been laid to Corporation Housing sites at Overthorpe, Valley Road, Ouzelwell Lane, Dawgreen and Eastborough, and to various private housing sites within the County Borough. A new 4" main was laid in Oxford Road, off Staincliffe Road, and a 6" main in Leeds Road.

No new constructional work has been done.

All houses in the area, except for a few isolated cottages, are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses, with no standpipe supplies.

The rate of consumption per person in 1959 was 29·4 gallons per head per day for domestic and unmeasured trade purposes and 26·4 gallons per head per day for measured trade supplies. The chemical analysis of the waters supplied to the consumers do not show the water to have any liability to plumbo-solvent action. No contamination has taken place nor has any been suspected. The Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board water is still unfiltered.

On account of dry weather from the end of January to the end of October the water level in the reservoirs was lower than for many years. The use of hosepipes for washing cars, swilling flags, etc., was forbidden from the 15th August to 14th December, and both trade and domestic consumers were urged to use as little water as possible. Pressures were reduced in high pressure areas by partly closing valves and stop taps. An Order was obtained from the Minister for the supply of water by standpipes in the streets and a start was made by this method of supply on Monday, 26th October. About 30 standpipes in one area of the town were put in use but heavy rain fell at the reservoirs that night and on Tuesday, 27th October, the standpipes were taken down and normal supplies restored.

Public Water Supply — Bacteriological Analysis.

	COLLECTION SIDE Pre-Treatment Reservoirs	SUPPLY SIDE									
		AFTER-TREATMENT									
		Reservoirs					Depots			Public Supply	TOTAL
	Broad- stone Reserv.	Whitley Reserv. Inlet	Whitley Reserv. Outlet	Stain- cliffe Gauge Basin	Gaw- thorpe Reserv. *	Squirrel Hall Reserv. *	Edge Top Pump House *	R'thpe. Meter House *	Batley Carr Depot *		
Presumptive B. Coli. per 100 ml.											
0 (Highly Satisfactory)	7	51	42	53	58	46	45	39	50	2	393
1—2 (Satisfactory)	1		6		7	5	6	13	1	.	39
3—10 (Suspicious in Chlorinated Supply)	2		3	1	5						11
Greater than 10 (Unsatisfactory in Chlorinated Supply)	2										2
TOTALS	12	51	51	54	70	51	51	52	51	2	445

* Analyses made by Dewsbury Analytical Services.
Remainder were analysed by Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield.
The taking of house tap samples is arranged so that all the sources of bulk supply are investigated.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Mr. E. H. Staynes, Sewage Works Manager has kindly supplied the following information :—

The Sewage Purification Works at Mitchell Laithes deals with domestic sewage and trade effluents from the County Borough of Dewsbury (excluding Ravensthorpe), the Borough of Batley and the Urban District of Mirfield. The method of treatment is by primary sedimentation, biological filtration together with re-circulation of effluent and secondary sedimentation. Effluent is discharged to the River Calder.

The total volume of sewage treated amounted to 2,463 million gallons, equal to an average daily flow of 6,748,000 gallons. Sludge and solid matter removed from the sewage by treatment amounted to 72,618 tons. Replacement of some 28,000 cubic yards of filtering medium during the period June to December, resulted in the normal treatment processes being disorganised, otherwise results would have been satisfactory.

The Ravensthorpe works, which deals with domestic sewage and trade effluent from the Ravensthorpe District of the County Borough has functioned in a satisfactory manner. At these works 235 million gallons of sewage received treatment, amounting to an average daily flow of 644,000 gallons. Effluent is discharged to the Spen Beck a tributary of the River Calder.

Mr. G. J. Drummond, Borough Engineer and Surveyor has supplied the following information with regard to the sewerage system :—

The whole sewerage system of the Borough is under constant inspection and maintenance, and during the year various sections were cleaned out. The Dewsbury/Batley Beck received similar treatment.

During the year, the sewerage of a part length of Smithy Brook Lane was carried out and a scheme has been prepared and approved for completing the sewerage of the remaining length.

Schemes have also been prepared for completing the sewerage of Edge Top Road up to the proposed Foxroyd Lane Housing Site and for the provision of a surface water sewer in connection with the proposed housing development of Sugar Lane.

The construction of a storm water overflow and surface water culvert at Thornhill Lees to cure the periodic flooding around Austin's Steel Works is now almost completed and a further scheme is in course of preparation for the enlargement of the main sewer through Thornhill Lees from near Forge Lane to the canal syphons at Lock Street.

At Mitchell Laithes sewage works, the large filter bed has been refilled with new media and a scheme has been prepared for the construction of new detritus channels.

In course of preparation is a scheme for the installation of Sludge Digestion Tanks together with ancillary equipment and, in addition, investigations are now in progress with a view to the acceptance and treatment of part of the sewage from the Borough of Ossett.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The information in this section has been kindly contributed by Mr. M. Lovett, Chief Inspector, Yorkshire Ouse River Board, Leeds :—

The Yorkshire Ouse River Board is the authority responsible for dealing with matters relating to river pollution prevention, land drainage and fishery interests in the River Calder watershed.

The River Calder and its tributaries receive along their lengths, effluents from an almost unbroken chain of sewage works and manufactories. The problem of preventing pollution is complicated by the small normal flow in the river in relation to the volume of effluents discharged. As measured at Kirkthorpe Weir, Wakefield, the normal flow in the river is about 95 million gallons per day. At least one-third of the normal flow of water in the river can be accounted for by effluents from sewage works. In addition, treated trade effluents amounting to several million gallons per day are discharged to the river and its tributaries, so that normally the amount of used water in the river, is often at least 50 per cent. of the total flow.

However, during the prolonged drought in 1959 the flow in the river, as measured at Kirkthorpe Weir, was for considerable periods as low as 60 million gallons per day, which meant that the percentage of used water was much greater than usual. In the latter half of the drought period, the position was further aggravated by the substantial reductions in the amounts of compensation water discharged to the river and its tributaries by the various water authorities who have gathering grounds within the River Calder watershed.

The Board are always willing to advise manufacturers regarding the treatment of trade effluent, but it is their view that the most efficient and economical means of dealing with such effluents is by discharging them, where practicable, to the public sewers, for treatment at the sewage works of the local authorities. The Dewsbury Corporation continue to co-operate with the Board in furthering this policy, and with very few exceptions all the trade effluents produced within the County Borough, and in the areas of adjacent authorities (Batley and Mirfield), now receive treatment at the Corporation's sewage works.

There has been little change in the condition of the Spen River as it enters the Dewsbury County Borough area, but towards the end of the year a start was made on the first stage of a scheme of extensions and improvements to the main sewage works serving the Borough of Spenborough. When this stage has been completed, there should be a marked improvement in the river as it enters the County Borough, with further improvement when the second stage has been implemented.

Dye-house effluent from a mill in Batley continues to be discharged to stream, and this, together with the effects of intermittent discharges of sewage from stormwater overflows, tends to mar the appearance of the Batley Beck (Dewsbury Beck) as it flows through the County Borough.

The improved condition of the Smithies Beck (Batley Beck) has been generally maintained, although a discharge of mine water in the vicinity continues to have some adverse effect. The condition of the Pildacre Beck continued satisfactory apart from a short period at the end of October and early November, when due to partial blockages on the sewers serving a mill at the head of the beck, effluent was pumped to land and unfortunately found access to the beck, causing gross pollution. It is unfortunate that the River Board were not informed immediately the blockage occurred. The effluent from a colliery at the head of the Chickenley Beck has been generally satisfactory.

The river at Brighouse and upstream continues to support coarse fish, so far as is known without adverse effects to date from the operation of the Elland Power Station, the first generating set at which was commenced early in 1959.

Further improvement in the middle reaches of the Calder will result when the full benefit of the extensions, now in progress, to the Huddersfield County Borough sewage works are felt. Several other major schemes for improved treatment of sewage and industrial effluents in the Calder Valley are contemplated. The trunk sewerage scheme within the Colne Valley Urban District, whereby the sewage and trade effluents of the district is conveyed for treatment at the Huddersfield sewage works, was commissioned in April. The four sewage works in the valley have been abandoned and most of the trade effluent connections have been made. The River Colne is now in better condition than at any time within living memory.

A final decision has not yet been reached with regard to the scheme whereby all the trade effluents in the Holme Valley would be discharged to the Holmfirth Urban District Council's sewerage system for ultimate treatment at a reconstructed sewage works. When this scheme comes to fruition a further marked improvement in the River Calder can be expected.

During the year the medium in the C, D, E and F filters at Mitchell Laithes sewage works was completely renewed, and by the end of the year maturing of all four sections was advancing satisfactorily. During the period in which the medium was being renewed, every effort was made by the management to arrange that some form of secondary treatment was afforded to virtually the whole of the flow of sewage. This action was of great benefit to the river, with its depleted flow, and once again illustrates the close co-operation afforded to the River Board by the Sewage Works Manager and his staff.

Although a start was not made in 1959 on the scheme approved by the Ministry for the provision of constant-velocity grit channels and improvements to the works inlet, or on the permanent scheme of recirculation equipment, it is hoped that this work will proceed during 1960.

The British Transport Commission's scheme for a large new marshalling yard at Healey will necessitate the abandonment of the Ossett Corporation's Healey sewage works. Towards the end of 1959 a final decision was reached to construct a sewer to convey the sewage from the area served by those works for treatment at Mitchell Laithes sewage works.

The Board are glad to report that following cleaning of debris from the Dewsbury (Batley) Beck last year, only a small amount of comparable debris has since gained access to the beck.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Mr. F. Whitham, Baths Superintendent has kindly supplied the following information :—

The Public Baths are situated in Old Westgate and consist of two Swimming Baths, Slipper Baths, Remedial Baths and Establishment Laundry. They were opened in 1896 and have been in constant use.

Swimming Baths.

The two swimming baths each holds 52,500 gallons of water. They are filled from the town's water mains and the water is then heated to 74 to 76 degrees Fahr. The water is maintained to a high standard of clarity and purity by means of constant treatment with the Filtration and Chlorination plants.

Regular tests are carried out during the day to ensure that the correct Ph value is maintained and that the water has the right amount of residual chlorine.

The summer of 1959 stands out as one of the warmest and driest on record and as a result the number of bathers is the highest in the history of the baths. 195,229 bathers used the baths during the year, in spite of the fact that due to repairs on the hot water system the Slipper and Remedial Baths were closed for 4 weeks.

61,309 school children attended in organised classes for swimming instruction during the year. Members of the Infantile Paralysis Fellowship and Spastics are allowed a free period in the swimming baths each week and very good use is made of this privilege.

Slipper Baths.

12 baths for men and 6 for women are provided and good use is made of them, in particular, by the coloured people in the town. Old Age Pensioners are allowed free baths during the early part of the week and regular use is made of the facilities granted.

Remedial Baths.

The Remedial section consists of Turkish, Russian, Zotofoam and Aeratone Baths, and good use is made of them.

Laundry.

The laundry deals with the towels, costumes, sheets, etc., used at the baths and in addition laundry work is carried out for the schools and other departments of the Corporation.

The total bathers for the year 1959 is made up as follows :—

Swimming Baths	...	174,434
Slipper Baths	...	16,663
Remedial Baths	...	4,132
<hr/>		
Total	...	195,229
<hr/>		

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Corporation maintain 5 ladies and 5 mens conveniences, 2 of each have washing facilities and a full-time attendant is on duty at each place. In addition, 16 mens urinals are maintained and have no attendant, these are cleansed and disinfected by a mobile cleaner.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL — 1959.

	5 weeks 1.2.59	4 weeks 1.3.59	4 weeks 29.3.59	9 weeks 31.5.59	4 weeks 28.6.59	9 weeks 30.8.59	4 weeks 27.9.59	5 weeks 1.11.59	4 weeks 29.11.59	5 weeks 3.1.60
REFUSE COLLECTION :										
Ashpits Emptied ...	189	145	131	360	218	515	210	261	182	341
Dustbins Emptied ...	105624	96746	97946	201361	96960	198573	98518	122125	98773	122075
Loads of Refuse Collected ...	929	734	725	1556	711	1536	712	922	765	980
Total Weight Carried (Tons)	1602	1466	1446	3027	1238	2549	1264	1565	1431	1885
Total Cost (Labour & Trans.)	£2091	£1773	£1806	£3881	£1815	£3717	£1809	£2255	£1917	£2317
REFUSE DISPOSAL :										
Refuse Destroyed at Destructor (Tons) ...	14	11	11	24	11	26	10	14	11	13
Refuse Taken to Tip (Tons)	1588	1456	1435	3003	1227	2523	1253	1551	1419	1872
MATERIALS SALVAGED :										
Total Weight (Tons) ...	57	76	58	178	81	121	82	97	79	79
Total Value ...	£362	£567	£364	£1298	£554	£897	£581	641	£565	£584
STREET CLEANSING :										
Gullies Emptied ...	722	974	1894	2896	401	2008	44	677	1585	2756
Loads of Sweepings Collected	46	187	52	103	66	107	80	84	45	52

The above information has been supplied by Mr. J. Rock
Transport and Cleansing Manager.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

(National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 22).

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

There are three ante-natal clinics in the County Borough administered by the Corporation, these are situated at Moorlands Maternity Hospital, Thornhill Council Offices, and Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton.

Staincliffe General Hospital, Dewsbury, have a maternity wing and Dewsbury mothers are admitted by arrangements made by their family doctor and the hospital. Staincliffe administer their own ante-natal and post-natal clinics.

The Corporation clinics provide ante-natal care for all mothers, Dewsbury residents or non-residents, confined in Moorlands Maternity Hospital and for Dewsbury mothers who are confined at home. Routine blood tests are taken from every patient, these are sent to the Leeds Blood Transfusion Centre for Group and Rhesus tests, and to the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, for Wasserman and Kahn tests. Haemoglobin estimations are taken as routine from every patient, and the examinations are carried out at the laboratory of the Dewsbury General Hospital.

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes.

These classes, with which are incorporated Mothercraft Classes, are held at the Municipal Buildings every week and are in the charge of the Health Education Organiser, who is a qualified Health Visitor. The classes are very popular and are well attended by the young expectant mothers, both Dewsbury residents and non-residents. During 1959 there were 237 first attendances and 1,198 subsequent attendances for relaxation classes. Mothercraft classes were held on 144 afternoons, and 288 classes were given, *i.e.*, 2 classes each afternoon, with 8 classes forming a course of instruction in the subject. All the subjects were illustrated by either Filmstrips, Posters, Booklets, Flannelgraphs, Birth Atlas, etc. These classes are being followed up as far as possible and repeated in the Infant Welfare Clinics so that the mothers who attend both clinics will find some continuity of teaching and co-operation between the two and also between the Hospital and Local Health Services.

The subjects of the mothercraft classes were :—

- (1) Preparation for Labour.
- (2) Birth of Baby.
- (3) Breast feeding and Artificial feeding.
- (4) Feeding through first year of life.
- (5) Clothing and bathing baby.
- (6) Budgeting and expenses of home.
- (7) Some difficulties that arise.
- (8) A tour of Moorlands Maternity Hospital and a talk with Matron.

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

The Post-Natal Clinic administered by the Corporation is held at Moorlands and as in the case of the ante-natal clinics, it is attended by non-residents confined there as well as by Dewsbury Mothers.

Premature Baby Clinic.

This clinic is held twice a month at Moorlands and is in the charge of the Consultant Paediatrician. A Health Visitor attends the clinic, where all premature babies born in the area are referred, together with any baby who has been ill in hospital or any baby who has any abnormality. An average of 12 babies attend at each session.

The following table shows the attendances at the Corporation's clinics during 1959 :—

	Number of Women		Total number of attendances in 1959	
	who attended during 1959	who were new cases in 1959	Medical Officers Sessions	Midwives Sessions
Ante-Natal Clinics	1216	981	7203	433
Post-Natal Clinic	582	570	595	—

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS—

STAINCLIFFE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The number of attendances by Dewsbury mothers at the above clinics during 1959 were as follows :—

Ante-Natal :	First Visits	... 151
	Subsequent Visits	1791
Post-Natal :	First Visits	... 119
	Subsequent Visits	220

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

The table on the opposite page gives details of the attendances at each of the Corporation's Infant Welfare Clinics.

The number of infants attending for the first time under one year of age was 82·0% of the number of infants born during the year (live births). The clinics are well patronised and during the year 1,503 children attended them.

The amount of milk foods of all types sold at these centres during the year was 30,745 lbs. compared with 34,509 lbs. in 1958.

Vitamin Supplements.

Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets are issued at the Child Welfare Centres at 5d. per bottle for Orange Juice and free of charge in the case of the other supplements.

The Health Committee are responsible for the distribution of Welfare Foods in Dewsbury and the following table shows the issues of these foods during the year compared with the previous year.

	Tins of National Dried Milk	Bottles of		Packets of Vitamin Tablets
		Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	
1956	16,405	34,282	5,276	3,178
1957	11,964	38,660	4,778	3,165
1958	8,206	25,256	3,139	2,776
1959	6,447	25,230	2,699	2,723

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

Clinic	Number of children who were under 1 at first attendance	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born during			Number of attendances made during year by children who were				Cases seen by Medical Officer
		1959	1958	1957—54	Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5		
Dewsbury ...	138	137	128	41	1911	143	46	650	
Thornhill ...	153	136	110	34	1938	148	51	653	
Ravensthorpe	156	133	97	62	2245	279	73	623	
Earlsheaton	118	121	106	56	1677	208	56	576	
Shaw Cross	80	72	66	24	1018	169	39	335	
Westborough	96	92	61	27	1279	123	36	300	
Totals	741	691	568	244	10068	1070	301	3137	

DENTAL SERVICE.

Report by the Senior Dental Officer—Mr. J. R. Tuxford, L.D.S.

Dental treatment continues to be made available to expectant and nursing mothers, and pre-school children, as has been the practice in previous years, and it is carried out at the Central Dental Clinic.

Unfortunately it was necessary to cut down the number of treatment sessions, due to the fact that the services of a full-time assistant were lost early in the year. However, another full-time assistant was recruited towards the end of the year and the number of sessions was restored. The intervening period caused the loss in the total number of sessions. Nevertheless every patient who was in acute need of treatment received it.

Patients are usually referred by the Authority's ante-natal and post-natal clinics, some by the patient's own medical adviser, and quite a number know that treatment is available to them having been informed by patients who have been treated at the clinic.

Pre-school children are usually brought along by reason of pain or obvious need of attention. Frequently when accompanying school age children and a parent they get a dental inspection which helps to gain their confidence for future visits.

The dental condition of these pre-school children, is without doubt, with few exceptions, frightful. If this is any indication, and I cannot think why it should not be, of things to come, then a force of Public Dental Officers of at least three times the present strength will be necessary, if the future generation is not to be one using teeth that are made to measure.

All dental treatment is available, including the provision of dentures, free of charge to expectant mothers and nursing mothers up to the child being one year of age. Dentures are made by an outside laboratory. Facilities for making radiographic examinations are also available when necessary.

Numbers provided with dental care.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	180	178	178	176
Children under five	263	229	221	220

Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Inlays and Crowns	Radio-graphs	Dentures Provided	
								Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	864	114	245	15	—	4	7	74	29
Children under five	334	212	9	—	20	—	—	—	—

EIGHTLANDS DAY NURSERY.

The Day Nursery has continued to be open throughout the year. The Staff is, Matron, 2 Nursery Assistants, Cook, Kitchen Helper/Cleaner, and Laundress, part-time. The number of approved places is 25 and the following table shows the attendances month by month :—

<i>Month</i>		<i>Days Open</i>	<i>Total Attendance</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>	<i>Number on register</i>
January	...	22	302	13	23
February	...	20	350	17	25
March	...	20	365	18	25
April	...	22	349	15	22
May	...	15	351	18	25
June	...	22	394	17	24
July	...	18	304	16	23
August	...	16	248	15	24
September	...	22	426	19	24
October	...	22	390	17	21
November	...	21	320	15	24
December	...	21	199	9	23

The average daily attendance for the year as a whole was 16. The low attendances during December were due to the incidence of measles, the average attendances during every other month were a marked improvement on the previous year, largely due one supposes, to the higher level of employment which prevailed during 1959.

As in previous years the children's meals were cooked on the premises and each child receives one-third of a pint of milk daily and orange juice and cod liver oil.

The charges for admission remained the same as in the previous year, and are based on the circumstances of the applicant. The minimum charge is 1s. 6d. per day for where the income of the applicant is less than 10s. 0d. per head per week and also for unmarried mothers, widows, divorced or separated women and for the children of National Servicemen. The maximum charge is 6s. 0d. per day where the income is from £1 15s. 0d. to £3 per head per week. In cases where the income level is higher than this, each case is dealt with on its merits in deciding whether the child can be admitted at all.

Mother and Baby Homes.

There are no Mother and Baby Homes provided by the Authority, but approval was given for five unmarried expectant mothers to be sent to homes, payment being made by the authority.

Illegitimate Children.

The authority do not employ themselves, or in combination with another local health authority, a Social Worker for the purposes of Ministry of Health Circular 2866.

The mothers of illegitimate children are visited by the Health Visitors, who offer advice on the care of, and the services available for the children.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

The Authority employed 4 Domiciliary Midwives in 1959, who were recognised as teacher midwives and they were under the supervision of the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives who is also the Superintendent Nursing Officer. All four midwives are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia and Pethidine, and each midwife has her own equipment for these purposes. Whilst on duty each is responsible for domiciliary births night and day on her own district. If off duty the work is shared by the other midwives. During 1959 each of the midwives was also supplied with an Infant Oxygen Resuscitator and was given instruction in their use by the firm who supplied them. The apparatus is for use in the establishment of respiration in asphyxiated newborn infants and has proved of great value in several cases during the year.

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, one of the midwives attended a refresher course held at Bradford during July, 1959.

All the midwives own their own cars which they use when on duty, and for which they receive a car allowance from the authority.

The following table gives a summary of the work carried out by the midwives during the year :—

No. of cases delivered during year, excluding abortions, miscarriages, stillbirths and emergency cases	...	...	250
No. of miscarriages and stillbirths	...	...	8
Numbers transferred to hospital before delivery	...	...	26
Number of cases who left district before delivery	...	...	1
Number of cases undelivered on 31st December, 1959	...	...	94
Number of Medical Aid forms sent to General Practitioners	...	...	8
Number of emergency unbooked deliveries	...	...	6
No. of cases where Gas and Air was given	...	...	212
No. of cases where Pethidine was administered	...	...	115

In addition the midwives attended 320 maternity cases who were discharged from Moorlands Maternity and Staincliffe General Hospitals before the 14th day after delivery.

HOSPITAL MIDWIFERY.

During the year notification of intention to practise within the area of the authority was given by 24 midwives employed by the Hospital Management Committee, as Institutional Midwives, at either Moorlands Maternity Hospital or Staincliffe General Hospital. During the year 633 live births and 18 stillbirths were notified from hospitals.

HEALTH VISITING.

The number of Health Visitors at the end of the year was eight, of which five were fully qualified, two were approved Health Visitors and one was Assistant Health Visitor. One member of the Home Nursing staff was accepted as a Student Health Visitor and commenced her training at the University of Leeds in March. The Health Visitors do dual duty being employed as School Nurses as well as Health Visitors.

More visits are being paid to the aged and each visitor has a register of the old people in her district, which she tries to keep up to date as she goes around her district. In addition to their duties in Schools, Infant Welfare Clinics and on their districts, they also do duty in turn, at the open Poliomyelitis Clinic which is held each Wednesday in the Health Department. Details of the visits made by the Health Visitors during 1959 are given in the following table.

SUMMARY OF VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS, 1959.

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during the year	Expectant mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 but under 5 years	Other cases	Total number of visits made in year	Total number of families or households visited in year
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits			
4264	88	579	942	7062	4230	5867	2141	25173	3623

HOME NURSING.

The Corporation are entirely responsible for the Home Nursing Service in Dewsbury. Due to the fact that the establishment has been maintained throughout the year, it is possible to give a service which is most satisfactory, and which includes the availability of nurses by night as well as day. Transport is provided by the authority in the shape of cars and auto-cycles. The Superintendent Nursing Officer and one Home Nurse own their own cars and use them when on duty, for which the authority pays a car allowance.

The salary award of the Nurses and Midwives Council which was operative from March, 1959, was a welcome recognition of the status and responsibility of local health nursing staffs and should do much to encourage the recruitment and retention of sufficient staff to maintain and improve the existing services.

The following tables show the number of cases nursed during the year :—

	Number of cases attended during the Year	Number of Visits paid to patients during the Year
Medical	758	22506
Surgical	244	3846
Infectious Diseases	12	380
Maternal Complications	5	34
Others	23	894
Totals	1042	27660
Patients included who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	618	20480
Children included who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year	32	186
Patients included who have had more than 24 visits during the year	239	21177
Cases on books at 1/1/1959		211
New patients, 1959		831
Discharged :		
Convalescent		544
To Hospital		144
Died		147
Remaining on books 31/12/59		207

The number of special visits made during the year for the purpose of giving injections, etc., to sick people in their homes was 15,176.

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Total Cases	1042	1000	1047	1043	1021	1029	1027
Total Visits	27660	31047	32784	27985	24738	27263	23743

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 26)

Immunisation.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria during the year was 612 ; of these 512 were between 0 and 4 years, and 100 between 5 and 15 years, whilst the number aged less than 1 was 414 representing 45% of the number of babies born in the previous year.

It is estimated that the number of children in the Borough immunised at the end of 1959 was 57% of those aged 0 to 4 years and 84% of those between 5 and 15 years.

The number of immunisations carried out since 1935 when immunisation against diphtheria was first practised in Dewsbury are as follows :—

1935	...	77	1947	...	899
1936	...	10	1948	...	758
1937	...	76	1949	...	673
1938	...	26	1950	...	624
1939	...	19	1951	...	586
1940	...	1680	1952	...	763
1941	...	1865	1953	...	652
1942	...	1350	1954	...	631
1943	...	1675	1955	...	579
1944	...	751	1956	...	537
1945	...	615	1957	...	558
1946	...	526	1958	...	696
			1959	...	612

These 612 immunisations include 520 children who have received combined A.P.T. and Whooping Cough vaccine (Glaxo) in three doses of 1 c.c. at monthly intervals. Private doctors immunised 5 of the children against diphtheria and 63 against diphtheria and whooping cough (combined prophylactic).

In addition, during the year 254 children received one single boosting dose ; 234 of these children were between 5 and 15 years and 21 were under 5 years.

Since 1951 there has not been a single notified case of diphtheria and this fact is justification for the ever present campaign for diphtheria immunisation.

Vaccination.

The following are the details of vaccination against smallpox during the year :—

Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 & Over	Total
381	44	11	28	464

It is pleasing to note the number of children being vaccinated has improved slightly over the past two years, and in 1959 42·4% of the children born throughout the year received vaccination.

This figure is, of course, too small to produce a substantial degree of protection in the community, but the improvement is a step in the right direction. The following table shows the position in Dewsbury during the last few years :—

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 & over	Total
1958	394	25	6	23	448
1957	306	27	27	54	408
1956	254	22	9	60	345
1955	275	17	11	62	365
1954	224	24	8	30	286
1953	339	283	945	637	2204
1952	176	25	7	20	228
1951	102	21	3	69	195
1950	62	15	16	20	113
1949	19	24	4	7	54

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

There has been further steady progress made during the year, the supply of vaccine has always been adequate and latterly it has all been of British manufacture. Following the Ministry's direction in September of 1958 every effort has been made to persuade young people born since 1933 to come forward for vaccination, and also to give the third "booster" injection to as many children and others as possible. This has been done by advertising in the local press, buses, markets, shops, offices, etc., and also by campaigns devised by the Health Education Organiser.

In order to further these aims, it was decided in November to start an "Open Clinic" for polio vaccination, where people could come along and be vaccinated without any previous registration or appointment. The clinic is held every Wednesday evening in the Health Department and is proving to be a success as it becomes more widely known. Mothers can also have their babies vaccinated, again without previous registration or appointment, at any of the Child Welfare Clinics.

The following figures give the results of the year's work, and include those persons who have received their vaccination from their family doctor :—

Numbers who received their second injection in 1959 :

Children born 1943-1959	...	...	...	...	1671
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	235
Young persons born since 1933	...	...	...	...	2149
Others (priority groups)	...	...	...	...	142
Numbers (all groups) who received their third injection	...	...	...	...	5493

Numbers awaiting vaccination at 31.12.59 who had had :

	One injection	No injections
Children	157	921
Young Persons	82	4
Expectant Mothers	48	16
Others	2	—

The percentage of children under 16 years of age who have been registered (or have had vaccination without registration) at 31st December, 1959, is estimated at 76%, which compares favourably with most other authorities. At the time of writing (mid 1960) this percentage has increased to 84.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

(National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 27).

The total number of vehicles at the end of the year was 4 Ambulances, 2 Sitting Case Ambulances, and 1 Sitting Case Car.

The personnel employed numbered 14 and were under the immediate direction of the Council's Transport Manager.

The following table shows the work done by this Service during the year :—

		Total No. of Journeys	No. of Accident and other Emergency Calls	Total No. of Patients carried	Total Mileage
Ambulances	...	3863	459	12686	41729
Cars	...	3300	227	8650	41117
TOTALS	1959	7163	686	21336	82846
TOTALS	1958	7117	772	19310	77642

It will be noticed that there was an increase of ²⁰²⁶~~5204~~ in the number of patients carried as compared with the previous year, and an increase of 5204 miles on the year's mileage.

The comparative figures for mileage for the years since 1949 are :—

	<i>Ambulances</i>	<i>Cars</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of Patients Carried</i>
1949	29,905	58,604	88,509	16,440
1950	30,860	48,849	79,709	16,561
1951	24,178	46,764	70,942	15,441
1952	20,914	48,701	69,615	15,597
1953	23,944	52,264	76,208	15,557
1954	32,348	49,660	82,008	17,802
1955	38,633	45,155	83,788	19,839
1956	39,817	39,639	79,456	19,410
1957	36,190	41,313	77,503	18,921
1958	36,530	41,112	77,642	19,310
1959	41,729	41,117	82,846	21,336

NUMBER OF REMOVALS

	Accidents Occurring in			Booked Cases removed from Home to Hospital		Cases removed from hospital to :			Long Distance Journeys (over 20 miles each way)		Total Miles all Journeys	Total No. of Journeys	Total No. of Patients Carried
				Matern. Cases	Others	Hosp-ital	Home in Borough		Home out of Borough		Mileage	Number	
							Number	Mileage	Number	Mileage			
AMBULANCES :	Street	Works	Home										
January ...	19	3	12	14	428	111	337	5	—	—	3129	303	925
February ...	21	3	7	19	402	100	334	8	—	—	3066	283	887
March ...	20	2	4	13	451	129	339	2	1	146	3239	303	960
April ...	23	5	6	16	468	145	375	36	2	111	3635	293	1044
May ...	24	6	14	11	455	94	373	7	1	60	3116	283	979
June ...	24	3	13	17	504	94	421	13	1	79	3374	298	1078
July ...	28	5	10	12	409	96	381	17	3	160	3208	302	947
August ...	22	5	17	33	446	93	394	7	—	—	3383	303	1011
September ...	22	2	13	22	557	104	502	3	6	506	3841	383	1229
October ...	30	3	9	13	562	122	492	43	1	49	4149	376	1236
November ...	20	3	14	15	540	131	452	52	1	86	3751	371	1179
December ...	25	7	15	12	576	115	458	20	—	—	3838	365	1211
TOTALS	278	47	134	197	5798	1334	4858	213	16	1197	41729	3863	12686
SITTING CARS :													
January ...	9	4	3	77	353	35	334	43	4	380	4132	349	824
February ...	6	4	6	52	333	44	313	23	2	208	3626	266	762
March ...	5	4	4	69	304	63	320	120	7	359	3686	319	784
April ...	2	1	6	58	290	63	311	36	4	345	3847	263	739
May ...	9	2	15	45	287	24	292	17	5	338	3281	242	681
June ...	6	3	9	58	309	37	334	51	4	329	3543	289	763
July ...	11	4	15	52	377	60	337	4	4	222	3645	312	861
August ...	14	1	9	37	330	43	301	40	1	62	3282	270	738
September ...	9	—	5	28	294	38	260	—	2	128	3167	241	636
October ...	10	5	8	38	235	19	237	52	3	145	2665	230	559
November ...	10	2	6	41	258	48	260	19	5	269	3061	259	633
December ...	11	2	7	52	285	56	249	62	3	159	3182	260	670

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 28).

A. TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis Visitor

The Tuberculosis Visitor is responsible for the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients. Though the Regional Hospital Board have the responsibility of clinical care of the tuberculosis patients and control on behalf of the Ministry of tuberculosis sanatoria, dispensaries and mass miniature radiography, the domiciliary medico-social care of the patients and the families is a duty of the Local Health Authority.

The work of the Tuberculosis Visitor is set out below :—

Home Visiting.

Visits to patients under domiciliary treatment	...	463
Visits to homes of patients in Sanatoria	...	20
Visits to contacts	...	459
Unsuccessful visits	...	106
Others	...	150
Total	...	1198

Occupational Therapy is done by patients in their own homes under the supervision of the Visitor, *i.e.*, hand loom weaving, lamp shade making, marquetry handicraft, embroidery, rug making, etc. The materials are supplied through the Health Department.

In addition to the visits listed above, the Visitor attends weekly at the Chest Clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital and she also attends the authority's B.C.G. Clinic at the Health Department when 13 year old children are Heaf tested and vaccinated, she also makes regular visits to this group of children in school.

Provision of Free Milk.

Number of patients supplied with milk during the year	41
Number of pints of milk supplied during the year	23 015

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination of Dewsbury

School Children born during 1946.

Tuberculin testing and B.C.G. Vaccination was continued during 1959. Head Teachers were given the choice of having the tests and vaccinations carried out in the school or at the central clinic and the majority of Head Teachers preferred the work to be done at school and a considerable saving of the children's time was effected. Arrangements have been made for the children with a positive re-action to be X-rayed at Dewsbury General Hospital.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

Number of children born between 1/1/46 and 31/12/46 on				
Dewsbury schools registers	...	...	...	1037
Total number of consent forms received	...	...	...	575
Percentage acceptance	...	...	...	55%
Number of children Mantoux tested	...	...	...	565
Number of children Mantoux Positive	...	...	...	84 (15%)
Number of children Mantoux Negative	...	...	...	478 (85%)
Total number of Negative reactors vaccinated	...	...	...	476

(B) ILLNESS GENERALLY.**Convalescent Care.**

During 1959, 5 cases were afforded convalescent care, on the recommendation of their own doctors.

Loan of Nursing Equipment

The equipment is loaned free of charge. A deposit is payable when the equipment is collected, this is returnable if the article is returned in good condition. Loans of various items totalled 309 during the year against 302 in 1958.

Items Loaned :

Bed Pans	...	...	84	Fracture Boards	...	1 set
Rubber Sheets	...	...	72	Urinals	...	38
Air Rings	...	...	47	Wheel Chairs	...	23
Bed Rests	...	...	25	Bed Cages	...	8
Bed Table	...	...	1	Bed Blocks	...	2
Rubber Mattresses	...	...	6	Crutches	...	1 pr.
Tripod Walking Aid	...	...	1			
				TOTAL	...	309

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The Mas Miniature Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board carried out two surveys in Dewsbury during 1959, one at the Municipal Buildings and the other at the premises of Messrs. Wormalds & Walker Ltd., Blanket Manufacturers, Dewsbury Mills, Dewsbury. The following are the results of the surveys :—

Survey at Messrs. Wormalds & Walker Ltd., 20th April, 1959.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Numbers examined by 35 mm film	260	242	502
Numbers previously examined ...	177	95	
Percentage previously examined ...	65	40	

Numbers examined—Age Groups

15—24 ...	23	132	155
25—34 ...	51	27	78
35—44 ...	59	31	90
45—59 ...	101	43	144
60 and over ...	26	9	35
Totals ...	260	242	502

Number of large film recalls.**Cases of tuberculosis :**

Referred to Chest Clinic, presumed active ...	3	—	3
Referred to Chest Clinic, presumed inactive ...	—	—	—
Inactive, no further action required	1	—	1

Other abnormalities :

Referred to Chest Clinic for observation ...	4	1	5
Referred to patient's own doctor ...	—	1	1
Abnormal but no further action required ...	6	—	6

Details of other abnormalities :

Bronchiectasis ...	2
Cardiac Failure ...	1
Sarcoidosis ...	1
Chronic Bronchitis ...	5
Post pneumonic ...	1
Pneumonitis ...	1
Air Cyst ...	1

Survey at Municipal Buildings, 22nd April—8th May, 1959.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Numbers examined by 35 mm film	1738	1652	3390
Numbers previously examined ...	865	842	
Percentage previously examined ...	50	50	

Numbers examined—Age Groups

14 and under	...	...	...	...	51	60	111
15—24	...	...	...	...	384	550	934
25—34	...	...	...	...	401	356	757
35—44	...	...	...	...	358	290	648
45—59	...	...	...	...	440	337	777
60 and over	...	...	...	...	104	59	163
Totals					1738	1652	3390

Numbers examined by Groups.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
General Groups from Industry, Commerce, Shops, etc.	1274	1254	2528
Special Groups :			
Mantoux Positive School Children	41	52	93
School Teachers	55	63	118
Students	63	88	151
Hospital Management Committee employees	16	38	54
Local Authority employees	289	157	446
Totals	1738	1652	3390

Large Film Recalls

Cases of tuberculosis :

Referred to Chest Clinic, presumed active		2	2
Referred to Chest Clinic, presumed inactive	4		4
Referred to Patient's own doctor	2		2

Other Abnormalities :

Referred to Chest Clinic for observation	11	5	16
Referred to Patient's own doctor	1	2	3
Abnormal but no further action required	3	5	8

Details of other abnormalities :

Congenital Rib	4
Chronic Bronchitis	4
Pneumonitis	5
Bronchiectasis	2
Mitral Disease	2
Post-pneumonic Fibrosis	1
Pneumoconiosis	4
Atelectasis	2
Retro-sternal Goitre	1
Hilar Adenopathy	1
Chondroma	1

HEALTH EDUCATION, 1959.

Report by Miss B. M. Fryer, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.,
Health Education Organiser.

Staff. In addition to myself as full-time Health Education Organiser, all members of the Health Visiting Staff are available to support this work as required.

Materials Used. During 1959 much new and helpful instructive teaching apparatus has been purchased, including a daylight screen for use with the film strip projector, many new film strips, a poster holder which incorporates a flannelgraph board, and many new posters and leaflets. All the material has been put to immediate and constant use, and as we now have most of the basic materials needed for Health Educational work it is hoped that the scope of the work will be widened during 1960.

Town Centre Display Project. This consists of a tryptitch peg board on permanent display in a special stand which has been erected in the centre of the town adjacent to Broadway House at a point where it can be seen by the maximum number of people. The stand was erected at the end of the year and it is hoped that it will provide a valuable means of publicity for our work.

Campaigns. Increasing public interest has been aroused in the measures that are being taken to reduce disease, and there is an increasing awareness of the importance of preventive medicine. This interest is evidenced by the number of organisations who have asked for our services by way of talks and demonstrations. The following are the major health education campaigns that have been carried out during 1959 :—

1. Vaccination against poliomyelitis.
2. To increase the number of Blood Donors.
3. Prevention of accidents in the home and school.
4. "Kill that fly."
5. Clean Food.
6. Clean Air.
7. Ante and post-natal health education.
8. Smoking and physical fitness.
9. School health education.
10. In service lectures, etc.

We were also able to help Mr. Amies, late Chief Officer of Welfare Services in planning a course of "In Service Training" lectures and demonstrations for the staffs working in the authority's Welfare Homes.

1. Vaccination against poliomyelitis.

Repeated publicity in the local press and by widespread distribution of posters together with the opening of an "open clinic" without appointment has brought satisfactory results and we continue with this campaign.

2. Blood Donor Sessions.

Perhaps Television has stimulated interest most in this connection (Emergency Ward 10), but many home visits were paid to encourage the high percentage of attendances that we ultimately achieved.

3. Home Safety and the Prevention of Accidents.

Special groups were chosen this year, *i.e.*, the expectant mother and the eleven year old school children. Teaching of this subject must continue in view of the apathy and neglect often to be found when tragedy occurs.

4. Kill that Fly and Clean Food Campaign.

Every effort was made in the summer months to stress the need for extra care in the matter of food and home hygiene, at the Infant Welfare Clinics and at all the schools. Posters, displays, leaflets, etc. being used repeatedly in all areas. Central Council for Health Education posters and film strips were used illustrating how dangerous flies are as disease carriers.

5. Clean Air.

Slowly but surely the idea of a smoke free Dewsbury is being approved and accepted. Old habits die hard and the extra expense incurred tend to delay individual effort, but the change of attitude from apathy to hopeful expectation proves that great progress is being made in this field, however slow it appears to advance.

6. Ante and Post-natal Health Education.

Great strides have been made in this special effort and attendances have increased. The mothers have shown a keen interest and we have arranged a course of eight sessions so that all may have the chance to participate. The programmes vary but the subjects range through : Preparing your home for the new baby (Prevention of accidents) ; Laying and other needs ; Birth of a baby ; Bathing and clothing methods ; Feeding children 0—5 years ; Physical and Mental development—normal signs of progress ; Care of a sick child ; infectious diseases, home hygiene ; Any questions, discussions aided by a film (of Camera Talk Film Strips).

7. Smoking and Health.

Campaigns in various schools seem to have had a good effect on some children, and in this matter every individual counts. It is continued propaganda that will help most here. Talks have been given aided by a colour film strip. Much discussion resulted.

8. School Health Education.

Every facility has been offered to us by the teachers of all schools. Lectures and classes on a variety of subjects have been supported by film strips and other visual aids. General success and interest on the part of the children encourage us to plan programmes in anatomy and physiology for the senior children. The full details of this aspect of the work is contained in the School Medical Report.

9. In Service Lectures.

This work is increasing and is designed to help all staff to keep abreast of modern ideas and techniques and to exchange experiences and gain knowledge through friendly co-operation and discussion.

Peg Board and Triptych Displays.

January	Poisoned Food. Polio vaccination.
February	Home Safety (children). Home safety Smoking and general fitness. Clean Air and its value.
March	Care of your feet. Polio campaign—distribution of posters, etc.
June	Kill that fly campaign. Care of your eyes.
July	Enjoy your Holiday (Holiday safety). Posters on various subjects to schools. Polio campaign. Kill that fly campaign.
August	Aids to mothercraft (Various). Messrs. Sirdar Wools, Wakefield, lady representative gave talks at all clinics on knitting of baby wear and care of same.
September	Care of your eyes.
October	Messrs. Heinz Ltd., representatives visited all clinics—talks on Infant Feeding, etc. Display of samples Home Safety flannelgraph lent to Moorlands Open Air School.
November	{ Polio vaccination campaign.
December	

Miscellaneous Talks, etc.

17. 1.59	Old People's Welfare, Westborough and Flatts areas.
26. 1.59	Dewsbury Pioneer Co-op. Society Women's Guild (work of the Health Visitor).
14. 1.59	Students—Health Education Methods.
28. 1.59	" " " "
2. 2.59	Moorlands Road Methodists—Local Health Services.
16. 2.59	St. Joseph's R.C. Guild—
26. 2.59	Earlsheaton Nursery School, "Parent Teacher Group— "Preparing my child for life."
12. 3.59	Soroptomists—Some Public Health Services and Care of the Aged.
25. 3.59	Thornhill Lees Methodists Men's Group—Some Local Health Services.
9. 4.59	{ Visit to St. James' Hospital, Leeds, Pysiotherapy Dept.
23. 4.59	

13. 4.59	Ladies' Group, Centenary Methodists—Prevention of Accidents.
14. 4.59	Visit to Spenborough Infant Welfare Clinic—Exchange of ideas.
15. 4.59	Exercises and Relaxation (special adult group) 4 separate classes weekly.
20. 4.59	Chickenley Methodists, Men's Group—Some local health services.
27. 4.59	St. Joseph's, Children of Mary Group—A Camera talk.
20. 5.59	Townswomen's Guild—Some Public Health Services.
13. 6.59	} Ambulance Brigade—Women's Section—Home Nursing.
17. 6.59	
15. 6.59	St. Josephs', Children of Mary—Home Accidents.
22. 6.59	St. Josephs', Girls' Group—First Aid Hints and Home Nursing.
1. 7.59	Batley Carr Methodists—The Work of the Health Visitor.
7. 7.59	St. Paulinus' Group—Summer Infections.
31. 8.59	Dewsbury Co-op Guild—Clean Air and it's benefits.
1. 9.59	Ravensthorpe parents' teacher group—Coming of Disease and Prevention.
3. 9.59	Brunswick Street Old People's Welfare—Clean Air for Dewsbury.
14. 9.59	St. Mark's Women's Guild—Some Local Health Services.
12.10.59	Springfield Congregational Church—Disease and Public Health Measures.
19.10.59	Ebenezer Church—Disease and Public Health Measures.
2.11.59	} Deaf and Dumb Institute—Talks on World Health and Our Own Health Services.
14.12.59	
5.11.59	Ebenezer (Darby and Joan)—Health services for the elderly.
16.11.59	Springfield Congregational (2nd Group)—Our public health services.

In Service Refresher Training, 1959.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Attending</i>	<i>Lecture, etc.</i>
28. 3.59	4 Pupil Midwives.	Saw and discussed 3 film strips : (i) Normal Delivery (colour). (ii) Delivery of Triplets (colour) (iii) Sterilisation by "Milton" method.
21. 4.59	2 Student Nurses from broad.	Some methods of Health Education—discussion and demonstration.
7. 8.59	Nursery Nurse.	An Infant Welfare Clinic for practical instruction.
2. 9.59	Health Staff.	Film "Growing Old."
28.10.59 to 30.10.59	Attended London Conference on Mental Health Today and Tomorrow.	
25.11.59	Arranging programme with Welfare Services Department for lectures for staff of Hostels.	
2.12.59	Arranging for future Exercises and Relaxation Classes to be held at Staincliffe General Hospital (new expansion).	
29.12.59	4 Pupil Midwives.	Use of the projector and film strips (Mothercraft talks).

V.D. Visiting and Social Work.

The Council joins with the West Riding County Council in providing the services of a V.D. Social Worker who is centred at Dewsbury General Hospital Treatment Centre.

Details of the work carried out by the social worker are set out below :—

Defaulters from Treatment :—

Total	...	...	...	60
Removed	...	...	...	4
Attended after visit	...	...	...	51
Failed to attend	...	...	...	9
Total number of ineffective visits to defaulters	...	...	...	43
Total number of revisits to defaulters	...	...	...	37

Contacts dealt with for first time :—

Total	...	...	...	11
Attended and examined	...	...	...	10
Re-visits	...	...	...	14
Ante-Natal Positive W.R. investigations	...	...	...	3
Attended clinics	...	...	...	3
Total number of clinic attendances by social worker	...	...	...	92
Total number of conferences at County Hall, Wakefield, with consultant venerealogist about work in all districts	...	...	...	36
Total visits to hospitals, police, probation officer, etc.	...	...	...	114

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Service continues to expand, this is only to be expected as the bulk of the demand is for the aged and infirm, who often have no relatives who are able or willing to look after them. The domiciliary care of old persons is now a very substantial part of the local health services, and it is helping other services by easing the strain on the geriatric accommodation, and also by helping people to remain in their own homes it is reducing the demand on the Corporation's Hostel accommodation.

The Home Help Organiser visits all applicants for the service in their own homes and during 1959 she made a total of 1,148 visits. She is a State Registered Nurse and is provided with a "Lambretta" motor cycle to enable her to cover the district regularly and quickly. She also has the services of a part-time clerical assistant.

Uniform overalls are provided for the home helps and household equipment is available on loan.

In order to make it possible to care for sick persons who need help at night, the Corporation have approved the employing of a few "night sitters," that is, people who will stay up all night with sick people who are alone and who have no one they can rely on to help them.

The charge for the service is based on the applicant's gross earnings, capital assets, number of children, rent, etc., and is reduced for periods of prolonged illness. The full charge is 3s. 6d. per hour. The service is free for all persons who are in receipt of National Assistance or who have only the State Retirement Pension.

The following table gives details of the work done during 1959 :—

Number of new cases registered	...	182
Number of cases attended :—		
Maternity	... ..	28
Tuberculosis	... ..	4
Aged and infirm and chronic sick	...	365
Other	... ..	21
		<hr/>
Total	... ..	418
		<hr/>

The following table shows the number of staff and the hours worked during the year :—

		<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Full-time</i>
Staff at 1st January	... ..	35	8
Staff at 31st December	... ..	39	9
Number of hours worked	... ..	44499	14410

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 51).

Care of Mental Defectives.

At the end of 1959, there were 76 mental defectives from Dewsbury in Institutions, 46 were males and 30 females. (Plus 1 male on licence leave).

The defectives were housed as follows :—

			Males	Females
St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster	...	...	12	17
Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds	...	...	—	1
Oulton Hall, Nr. Leeds	...	...	10	—
Castleburg Hospital, Settle	...	...	3	—
Grenoside Institution, Sheffield	...	...	7	—
Rampton State	...	...	2	2
Whixley Colony, York	...	...	3	—
Aycliffe Hospital, Darlington	...	...	1	—
Winestead Colony, Withernsea	...	...	2	—
Westwood Hospital, Bradford	...	...	4	4
Claypenny Hospital	...	...	—	1
Calderstones Hospital, Whalley	...	...	1	—
Hadfield Hall, Wakefield	...	...	—	2
Rawcliffe Hall, Nr. Goole	...	...	—	2
St. Raphael, The Butts, Brentford	...	...	—	1
Moss Side Hospital, Nr. Lytham	...	...	1	—
			46	30
			46	30

At the end of the year 2 males and 4 females were awaiting vacancies in Institutions.

Guardianship.

There were 7 mental defectives under guardianship—5 males and 2 females.

Statutory Supervision.

There were 75 mental defectives under statutory supervision, 43 males and 32 females, and of these 28 were under school leaving age.

Education Act 1944, Section 57 and Education Act (Miscellaneous Provisions) 1948, Section 8.

Cases notified under Section 57(3)	3 males and 3 females
Cases notified under Section 57(5)	4 females

Authorised Officers' Visits to Mentally Defective Persons.

	Men	Women	Children under 16	
			Male	Female
Statutory Supervision ...	84	90	101	45
Guardianship ...	21	11	—	—
Licence Leave ...	—	—	—	—
On behalf of Institutions ...	20	19	6	5
Others ...	8	16	5	4
	133	136	112	54

Mentally Ill Persons.

The following table shows the number of cases in mental hospitals at 31st December, 1959 :—

<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>Certified</i>		<i>Voluntary</i>		<i>Informal</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield ...	7	1	3	6	13	4
Storthes Hall Hospital, Kirkburton ...	15	22	32	62	—	—
	22	23	35	68	13	4

Admissions and discharges to and from mental hospitals during the year are shown below :—

				Dewsbury	Outside
Admissions :				Cases	Cases
Males :	Certified	...	...	1	—
	Voluntary	...	...	33	—
	Sec. 20	...	...	2	—
	Informal	...	...	1	—
Females :	Certified	...	...	1	1
	Voluntary	...	...	51	1
	Sec. 20	...	...	9	—
	Informal	...	...	1	—
				99	2
Discharges :					
Males :	Certified	...	...	5	—
	Voluntary	...	...	34	—
	Sec. 20	...	...	—	—
Females :	Certified	...	...	9	1
	Voluntary	...	...	46	—
				94	1

The above discharges include 12 deaths (6 males and 6 females).

Mentally Ill—Visits.

	Male	Female
Visits in connection with certified cases ...	5	4
Visits in connection with cases admitted voluntary	51	87
Visits to cases in which action was taken under Sec. 20 L.A. 1890	4	21
Visits made but no action taken	19	25
TOTAL VISITS	79	137

Cases removed to Mental Hospital out of Office Hours	7	19
---	---	----

Mental Health Worker's Report, 1959.

During the year, the Mental Health Act became law and as its various sections become operative by Ministerial order it will repeal the existing law and gradually transform the mental health services generally. The Act points out a new frontier in public health practice and constitutes a challenge to Local Health Authorities. Public health now has the opportunity of making a contribution to the immense task of preventing mental ill-health and restoring the mentally disordered to social effectiveness.

The rigid distinctions drawn in the past between different types of mental disorder have been necessary because of the mutually exclusive nature of the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts on the one hand and the Mental Deficiency Acts on the other. Under the new Act, these rigid distinctions will disappear and all classes of mental disorder will be dealt with under the procedures laid down in the one code. New terminology is introduced which is more in keeping with present day concepts of mental disorder and, with the provision of adequate safeguards for the liberty of the subject and the protection of the public, mental disorder is to be treated with as little formality as possible. Compulsory powers will be exercised only when necessary in the interests of the patient or with a view to the protection of others.

The Minister of Health has directed Local Authorities to make residential provision for mental patients who need such provision but who do not need, or no longer need hospital care. Training centres have also to be provided for suitable adult as well as for child patients and proposals for implementing these requirements are to be submitted to the Minister for approval. Plans also have to be made for an extension of the preventive and after-care services in the mental health field and whilst laying down no definite programme, the Minister has expressed the hope that these services will be developed as soon as possible.

Under the new Act, the existing Duly Authorised Officer as such will cease to exist and his authority compulsorily to remove a patient to mental hospital for observation will lapse. For this purpose, medical recommendations will be required when applications for such admissions are made to the hospitals. The Duly Authorised Officer will be superseded by the Mental Welfare Officer whose duties will be concerned more with personal case work, aimed at the prevention of mental ill-health and in support of the mentally disabled, rather than with formal statutory procedures. The success of this type of work will depend to a great extent on co-operation between the staffs of the Local Health Authority, the General Practitioners and the Hospitals concerned.

Throughout the year the Mental Health Worker has functioned also as Social Worker at the Child Guidance Centre and this part of his work has demanded an ever increasing proportion of his time and attention. Also, he has devoted one session per week to work at the Dewsbury General Hospital Psychiatric Out-patient Clinic and some additional time in various duties stemming from there.

A brief analysis of the case work undertaken follows :—

Cases under care at beginning of year	...	...	...	22
Cases referred during year	...	...	...	20
Cases dealt with during year	...	...	...	42
Cases discharged during year	...	...	...	16
Cases under care at end of year	...	...	...	26

Referring Agencies.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Consultant Psychiatrist	2	4	6
Health Visitor	3	1	4
Relative	3	—	3
National Assistance Board	—	2	2
Principal School Medical Officer	1	—	1
Self-referred	—	1	1
General Practitioner	1	1	2
Magistrates' Court	1	—	1
	11	9	20

Classification :

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mentally Ill	5	8	13
Psychopathic personality	4	—	4
Sub-normality	2	1	3
	11	9	20

Dewsbury General Hospital Psychiatric Out-patient Clinics :—

Sessions worked	48
New Dewsbury patients seen	141
Old Dewsbury patients seen	385

Visits and Interviews.

Visits	278
Interviews	156
Sessions worked at Child Guidance Centre... ..	285

OCCUPATION CENTRE.

The Centre, or Orchard School as the Council wish it to be known, has continued to do good work throughout the year. The Staff is Supervisor (Female, Qualified), 5 Assistant Supervisors (Unqualified, 4 females and 1 male), 1 Caretaker (Male, full-time), and 1 Kitchen Helper (part-time).

The number of approved places in the School is 75, and the average attendance of all children during the year was 54. Since the School was opened the children have come from Dewsbury and also from adjacent areas of the West Riding County Council, but at the end of the Autumn Term this year the children from the County areas were withdrawn as the County Council has made provision for them to be accommodated in a centre at Heckmondwike. This means that the School will now be used entirely for Dewsbury children, and with the implementation of the Mental Health Act, 1959, the School will provide valuable and much needed accommodation for Dewsbury residents.

The routine of the School has gone on as in previous years, with the children and adults being organised into 5 groups depending on their ages and mental capacities. The oldest male is 23 years and the oldest female is 40 years. The mid-day meal is supplied by the Education Committee's School Meals Service, and in needy cases the meal is free. There is a large variety of handicraft work done in all groups, and the boys do carpentry and joinery and gardening, whilst the girls have cookery lessons and they also do the laundry for the School in the washing machine that was provided for this purpose. The large range of decorative and useful articles made by the children and adults includes, rugs, lampshades, shopping bags, baskets, imitation jewellery, mopheads, etc., and they are in great demand from parents, friends and the staff of the Health Department and others. The sales of handicrafts during the year totalled £125 9s. 9d.

A student from the National Association of Mental Health who was taking her Diploma Course attended at the school from 7th December, 1959 until 29th January, 1960, at the request of the Association.

The usual activities have taken place during the year including the Annual Outings, Open Day, Christmas Parties and a Bring and Buy Sale organised by the Parent Teachers Association, which was in aid of funds for the Annual Outings. The Parent Teacher Association continues to be active and as, in past years, is based on a firm interest in the children and the school by both parents and teachers.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL
OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER
DISEASES**

The Prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases.
(Other than Tuberculosis).

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital or occurring in Hosiptal	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	70	30	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	1	—
Pneumonia	3	1	40†
Measles	625	8	1
Whooping Cough	70	1	—
Para-typhoid	1	1	—
Food Poisoning	6	1	—
Dysentery	26	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	6	6	—
Poliomyelitis (N.P.)* ...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (P.)‡ ...	—	—	—
Opthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—
	813	49	41

†Some cases of pneumonia are not notifiable. The deaths from pneumonia are not related to the notifications.

*Non-paralytic. ‡Paralytic.

**DETAILS OF THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS
OF THE YEAR 1959.**

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	7	11	5	5	1	8	4	3	4	5	8	9	70
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	5
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Measles ...	40	24	38	24	46	52	67	25	6	18	102	183	625
Whooping Cough ...	2	3	5	1	3	4	7	24	11	4	4	2	70
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	6
Dysentery ...	—	15	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Meningococcal Infection ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	6
Poliomyelitis (N.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	52	53	57	34	52	64	78	54	22	34	116	197	813

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS. AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 5 years	5—14	15—44	45—64	65 & over	Age not known	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	15	55	—	—	—	—	70
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Measles ...	384	239	2	—	—	—	625
Whooping Cough ...	43	26	1	—	—	—	70
Food poisoning ...	3	—	2	—	1	—	6
Dysentery ...	8	9	9	—	—	—	26
Meningococcal Infection ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	6
Poliomyelitis (P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (N.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	458	330	21	2	2	—	813

Tuberculosis.

Total Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1959.

	M	F.	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	86	46	132
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15	24	39
	101	70	171

Summary in Age Groups.

Age	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
0—5	1	1	2	—	1	1
5—15	1	6	7	1	3	4
16—25	9	7	16	2	3	5
26—35	23	14	37	7	3	10
36—45	14	9	23	—	6	6
46—55	14	5	19	3	6	9
56—65	15	1	16	1	1	2
66 upwards	9	3	12	1	1	2
Totals	86	46	132	15	24	39

Tuberculosis Mortality 1959.

Age Periods	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	1	—	1	1	—	1
45—	1	—	1	—	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	—	2	1	—	1

Mortality from respiratory tuberculosis :—0.04 per 1,000 population.

Mortality from non-respiratory tuberculosis :— 0.02 per 1,000 population.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis was voluntarily notifiable in Dewsbury from 1907 and compulsorily notifiable throughout the country from 1912. The following table shows the decline in the notifications and deaths from 1912 to the present time.

Tuberculosis.

Year	NOTIFICATIONS			DEATHS	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1912—1915 (average)	107·5	31·7	139·2	51·8	16·8
1916—1920 (average)	97·4	15·6	113	42·4	11·6
1921—1925 (average)	43·6	9·4	53	33·6	9·2
1926—1930 (average)	38·6	15·2	53·8	36·6	9·4
1931—1935 (average)	41·4	18·8	60·2	32·2	7·4
1936—1940 (average)	45	21·6	66·6	22·8	5·8
1941—1945 (average)	31·4	12·6	44	20·6	9·0
1946—1950 (average)	24·8	16	40·8	14	5
1951—1955 (average)	22·8	9·8	32·6	9·6	0·6
1936	42	23	65	24	12
1937	55	22	77	22	8
1938	51	29	80	16	6
1939	32	15	47	25	2
1940	45	19	64	27	1
1941	39	19	58	28	6
1942	31	4	35	19	15
1943	32	10	42	20	11
1944	29	11	40	16	5
1945	26	19	45	20	8
1946	20	12	32	11	5
1947	31	15	46	19	9
1948	22	18	40	13	5
1949	26	20	46	12	6
1950	25	15	40	15	—
1951	31	8	39	17	—
1952	25	9	34	12	1
1953	30	17	47	7	1
1954	8	6	14	8	1
1955	20	9	29	4	—
1956	22	7	29	4	2
1957	14	8	22	2	1
1958	17	9	26	4	—
1959	23	5	28	2	1

I am indebted to Dr. J. K. Scott, Consultant Chest Physician, for the following report on Tuberculosis among Indians and Pakistanis in Dewsbury.

"The statistics for Dewsbury have shown very satisfactory trends in recent years and would have been even better if it were not for the very high incidence of tuberculosis among Indians and Pakistanis. This has been a problem in certain other parts of the country and has been examined by the Ministry of Health. Routine tests have shown that these people acquire their disease after arrival in this country. The disease also takes a very severe and widespread form as is usually the case in countries where tuberculosis has not been endemic for centuries. Fortunately this type of disease responds particularly well to the new drugs available and these people make a fairly rapid recovery with treatment.

Two possible measures for dealing with this problem were considered. Routine chest X-rays at the ports of entry to this country or before departure from their own country, were rejected as likely to be ineffective because the tuberculous infection does not take place until after arrival in this country. Skin testing followed by B.C.G. Vaccination where the skin tests revealed no evidence of tuberculous infection would almost certainly have been effective but the administrative difficulties associated with it were too great. Even application of time-honoured methods of tuberculosis control, *e.g.*, supervision of contacts, avoidance of overcrowding, etc., is very difficult in these cases but, in conjunction with immediate sanatorium treatment upon diagnosis, offer the only means of dealing with the situation and, unless there is a further wave of immigration, the problem should gradually disappear."

The numbers of new notifications of Tuberculosis in 1959 in Dewsbury was 28 ; of these, 23 were pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary. 129 contacts were examined for the first time, 140 old contacts were re-examined ; 3 persons died from the disease and 33 were removed from the register as recovered and in addition, during the year, 156 contacts were discharged after examination. 46 patients received treatment in a sanatorium and the number of persons vaccinated under the contact scheme with B.C.G. was 45.

Reference is made earlier under the heading of "Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care" of the work which has been done to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis and the follow up of cases.

A notification of death from tuberculosis of a person who has not been previously notified is treated as a new notification and the usual contact procedure is observed. Any child referred to clinic by a general practitioner or by the Health Department is mantouxed and if negative offered B.C.G. vaccination.

Venereal Disease

Treatment of this disease was carried out at the Special Treatment Centre at Dewsbury General Hospital.

The following table shows the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the area in which patients dealt with for the first time resided.

Name of County or County Borough	Dewsbury	West Riding	Total
Number of cases from each area :—			
Syphilis	2	11	13
Gonorrhoea	14	21	35
Other conditions	57	100	157
TOTALS	73	132	205

Food Poisoning

The annual return of Food Poisoning Notifications required by the Ministry of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1959, is :—

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

- Local Authority—Dewsbury C.B. Year 1959.
- (a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as returned to Registrar General :—

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	1	—	5	6

 (b) Cases Otherwise Ascertained. Nil.
 (c) Fatal Cases. Nil.
- Particulars of Outbreaks. Nil.
- Single Cases. Agent Salmonella Typhimurium. 6
- Salmonella Infections, not Food Borne. Nil.

Cancer.

No. of Deaths from Cancer during 1959 109
 Rate per 1,000 population, 1959 2.04
 Deaths from Cancer in Age Groups :—

	Males	Females	Total
Under 25 years	—	—	—
25—44 years	2	1	3
45—64 years	29	21	50
65—74 years	21	15	36
Over 75 years	11	9	20
	63	46	109

Cancer Deaths 1950-59.

Year	Total No. of Deaths from Cancer All sites	Deaths from Cancer of the Lung		
		Total	Males	Females
1950	108	8	6	2
1951	106	12	10	2
1952	116	17	15	2
1953	104	20	16	4
1954	119	19	18	1
1955	97	11	10	1
1956	113	24	21	3
1957	117	22	21	1
1958	135	24	21	3
1959	109	20	16	4

Public Health Inspector's Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Halifax Road,
Dewsbury.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1959.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of the
County Borough of Dewsbury.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. FERRARI AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspector's Department for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

This report is on similar lines to my reports in previous years, in which I have attempted to summarise under their respective headings the conditions prevailing in all sections of the duties set out in the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, with the exception of Public Cleansing.

Two vacancies occurred on the Inspectorial staff reducing the number of Inspectors to three. Consequently routine work was slowed down to some degree, but in spite of this I would emphasise that 100% meat inspection was maintained within the Borough. Complaints and nuisance abatement, along with food hygiene and Slum Clearance were given priority over other sections of the work. In an effort to overcome the shortage of Inspectors the salaries were reviewed in the latter part of the year and as a result, it is hoped that the establishment of the Department will be brought up to full strength.

Further progress has been made in connection with Air Pollution. The "Town Centre" Smoke Control Order was submitted to the Minister for confirmation and his reply is still awaited. If confirmed, this will be the second Smoke Control Order to become operative within the County Borough. More industrialists are realising that the emission of Black Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, is also a great waste of fuel. The majority are taking the necessary steps and having their plant adapted so as to be able to comply with the Regulations.

Slum Clearance proceeds as fast as new building will allow and during the year 305 houses were demolished and 579 persons comprising 191 families were rehoused. Three houses were closed.

The work of the Department throughout the year has been varied and interesting and I would here record my thanks to the Chairmen and Members of the Health and Housing Committees for their kindly support and help throughout 1959. My thanks also to the Medical Officer of Health for his valuable assistance and co-operation he has so readily given, and to the staff of Inspectors, Clerks and Workmen, I record my sincere thanks for their loyal services in the execution of the duties of the Department.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

H. HAWORTH, M.A.P.H.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Staff.

The inspectorial staff comprises the Chief Public Health Inspector and five District Public Health Inspectors one of whom is appointed Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

During the year two vacancies of District Public Health Inspectors occurred, Mr. F. Burton leaving on the 24th January, 1959, and Mr. S. Burns leaving in August, 1959, to take up an appointment with the Dartford Rural District Council and neither of these vacancies were filled before the end of the year. One van driver-disinfector retired and this position was filled in February. The remaining staff of three clerks remained unchanged.

In addition to the statutory qualifications held by all the District Public Health Inspectors, they also hold the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for the Inspection of Meat & Other Foods, whilst additional qualifications held include :—

Sanitary Science as applied to buildings and public works ;
Sanitary & Domestic Engineering Certificate.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

1. Number of Food premises in the Area, by type of business :—

Butchers	...	...	...	...	61
Bakers & Pastry Cooks	...	...	...	...	29
Cafes, Food Preparing Premises and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	15
Dairies & Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	186
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	20
Tripe Shops	...	...	...	...	2
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	55
Fish, fruit and greengrocers	...	...	...	...	40
Grocers & Provision Dealers	...	...	...	...	146
Health Food Stores	...	...	...	...	3
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	267
Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	6
General, mixed and off licence	...	...	...	...	86

2. Number of Food premises registered under—

- (a) Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955 352
 (b) Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949 :—
 (Premises and Persons) 200

3. Number of inspections of registered food premises :—

Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	139
Preserved Foods, &c.	...	...	...	...	149
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	125

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1956.

The enforcement of the above Regulations continues and a considerable amount of work has been completed without resorting to legal action.

Food & Drugs Act Notices served.	Notices remedied.
25	32

No. of Conditions remedied.
 95

4. Educational Activities :—

The personal approach to traders and employees regarding the handling and storage of food has been maintained by the District Public Health Inspectors with good results. The higher standard of hygiene attained in the past has been maintained.

5. Method of disposal of condemned food :—

Condemned foods are collected and removed for disposal to the Corporation's Destructor Plant.

6. Special examination of a stock or consignment :—

No examination was called for during the year.

Adulteration.

The recognised minimum rate of sampling is three samples per 1,000 population per annum, so taking Dewsbury's population as roughly 50,000, this would equal 150 samples per year.

It has long been the practice in Dewsbury to exceed the minimum requirement, and during the year 215 samples were taken for chemical analysis, which gives an equivalent rate of 4.3 samples per 1,000 population.

170 visits were made for the purpose of taking samples under the Food & Drugs Act, 12 visits in respect of formal samples and 158 for informal samples. 215 samples were taken, 204 of which were found to be genuine and 11 adulterated, giving a percentage adulteration of 5.1%.

Number of samples taken during the past five years :—

Suggested					
Guide Rate	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
150	261	295	263	199	215

Taking the population as 50,000 approximately, the rate per 1,000 :

Suggested Guide Rate	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
3·0	5·2	5·9	5·2	3·9	4·3

The results of the analysis of samples :—

Milk :

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Number taken ...	115	103	93	80	73
Number adulterated ...	8	5	3	0	1
Percentage adulterated	6·96	4·85	2·79	0	1·37

Drugs :

Number taken ...	11	8	0	2	0
Number adulterated ...	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage adulterated	0	0	0	0	0

Samples of Food and Drugs sent to the Public Analyst for Examination

Article	Samples Taken	Informal Genuine Adult'd		Formal Genuine Adult'd		Total Genuine Adult'd	
Milk	73	72	1	—	—	72	1
Ice Cream	13	13	—	—	—	13	—
Other Food & Drugs—							
Beef Sausage	21	19	1	1	—	20	1
Black Pudding	10	10	—	—	—	10	—
Brandy	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Brawn	5	5	—	—	—	5	—
Confectionery	7	7	—	—	—	7	—
Gin	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Curry Powder	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Orange Crush	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Meat Pie	11	11	—	—	—	11	—
Polony	9	9	—	—	—	9	—
Flour	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pork sausage	15	6	6	3	—	9	6
Potted meat	18	18	—	—	—	18	—
Rum	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Sausage	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Steaklets	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Whisky	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Jelly	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Jam	4	3	1	—	—	3	1
Sausage Roll	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Fish Fingers	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Savoury Pork Pie	4	4	—	—	—	4	—
Sweets	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Fish Spread	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Meat Spread	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tomato Spread	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Margarine	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	215	192	11	12	—	204	11

Particulars of Adulteration.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Offence
1542	Milk	Contained only 2.86% fat
1568	Beef Sausage	Contained only 42.6% meat
1573	Pork Sausage	Contained only 61.3% meat
1581	„	Contained only 57.9% meat
1609	„	Contained only 59.4% meat
1679	„	Contained only 53.2% meat
1694	„	Contained only 58.0 meat
1699	„	Contained only 54.3% meat
1701	Flour	Contained 0.43% creta praeparata
1704	Lemon Cheese	Contained .220 per million Benzoic Acid
1706	Meat Spread	Contained only 53.5% meat

Warnings were given to the producers concerned.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

As in previous years 100 per cent. inspection of all animals slaughtered at the seven private slaughterhouses within the Borough was maintained, and the quality of meat remained high. Sunday meat inspection duty is still carried out at one of the slaughterhouses and worked on rota by the District Public Health Inspectors.

793 visits were made to slaughterhouses and in consequence 4 tons 1 cwt. 10 lbs. of meat and offal were condemned and destroyed as being unfit for food. The number of animals slaughtered was 1,097 cattle other than cows, 175 cows, 53 calves, 5,778 sheep and 4,538 pigs. Offals and small quantities of meat surrendered by the butchers are collected by this Department and disposed of by incineration, whilst carcasses found to be unfit for food are dyed by the Inspectors before being sold by the butchers to manufacturers of non-edible products.

There were no horses slaughtered in the Borough.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1097	175	53	5178	4538	—
Number inspected	1097	175	53	5178	4538	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci :						
Whole carcases						
condemned	—	1	1	5	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	4	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	—	0.50	1.90	0.11	0.11	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases						
condemned	—	2	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	33	21	—	—	40	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	3.0	13.0	—	—	0.88	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions						
Whole carcases	1	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	112	49	—	31	158	—

No. of inspections of meat shops and meat stalls ... 329

No. of inspections of food preparers (meat) ... 118

No. of Licences to slaughter animals held on 31st Dec.,
1959 ... 30

Other Foods

Number of visits to other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	529
" " Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	99
" " Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	94
" " food preparers (other than meat)	...	...	...	...	77
Total					799

Particulars of other food surrendered as unfit for food of man :—

TINNED FOOD—

Fruit	...	...	...	379 tins
Meat	...	...	...	569 "
Vegetables	...	...	...	388 "
Soup	...	...	...	17 "
Milk	...	...	...	64 "
Fish	...	...	...	118 "
Other Foods	...	...	...	41 "

OTHER FOODS—

Butter	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Currants	...	...	...	59 "
Flour	...	...	...	25 "
Mutton	...	...	...	707 "
Margarine	...	...	...	1½ "
Tongue	...	...	...	6 "
Tea	...	...	...	¼ "
Sweets	...	...	...	151 "
Coconut	...	...	...	14 "
Beef	...	...	...	14 "
Biscuits	...	...	...	18 "
Potatoes	...	...	...	220 "
Beetroot	...	...	...	5 tons 5 cwts.
Pickles	...	...	...	6 jars
Jam	...	...	...	5 "
Sauce	...	...	...	1 "
Tomato Juice	...	...	...	1 "
Salad Cream	...	...	...	1 "
Potted Salmon	...	...	...	1 "
Watercress	...	...	...	2 baskets
Cornflakes	...	...	...	1 packet

MILK SUPPLY.

No. of Distributors	...	...	...	...	47
" Dairy Premises	...	...	...	...	13
" Inspections of Milk Shops and Dairies	...	...	...	...	125

The number of licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, held at 31st December, 1959, was :—

Pasteurised—

Dealers (Pasteurisers) Licences	...	...	...	2
Dealers Licences	...	...	...	30
Dealers Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	11

Sterilised—

Dealers Licences	...	...	...	170
Dealers Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	6

The number of licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, held at 31st December, 1959, was :—

Dealers Licences	...	...	...	...	...	33
Dealers Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	10

Chemical Analysis.

The legal requirement for milk is a minimum content of 3.0% butter fat and 8.5% solids not fat. During the year 73 samples were taken, and were all with the exception of one, reported Genuine.

Month	Number of samples taken	Average Results.		Number adulterated
		Fat	Solids not fat	
February	10	3.92	8.93	—
April	8	3.81	8.82	—
May	12	3.69	8.77	1
June	10	3.77	8.83	—
August	10	4.07	8.75	—
September	12	4.84	8.47	—
December	11	4.24	9.04	—
Total	73	4.05	8.80	1

Bacteriological Analysis.

Samples of milk are sent to the County Laboratory at Wakefield as a matter of routine for examination. 229 samples were reported as satisfactory after the prescribed test and 6 unsatisfactory.

The following table shows the type of examination carried out and the results ; appropriate action was taken where unsatisfactory results were obtained.

Designation	Type of Test							
	Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Turbidity		Biological B. Tuberculosis	
	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.
Ordinary	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	33	4	—	—	—	—	21	—
Pasteurised... ..	40	1	41	—	—	—	—	—
T.T. (Pasteurised)	41	—	41	—	—	—	—	—
Total	114	6	82	—	10	—	23	—

ICE CREAM.

Frequent inspection and sampling continued during the year and 141 visits were made to premises selling or manufacturing ice cream. Samples were submitted to the analyst for both chemical and bacteriological examination. The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959, came into operation on the 27th April, 1959, which amend and consolidate the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947—1952.

Chemical Analysis.

Of the 13 samples taken during the year not one fell below 5.0% fat, the present standard, whilst some reached as high as 10.2% which is a good indication of the quality of the ice cream manufactured and retailed in this district.

Fat Content	1955		1956		1957		1958		1959	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0.0% to 0.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.0% to 1.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.0% to 2.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.0% to 3.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.0% to 4.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.0% and over	61	100	37	100	36	100	14	100	13	100

The Public Analyst reported on the samples taken during 1959 as follows :—

Month	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory
April	5	5	—
June	4	4	—
September	4	4	—
Total	13	13	—

Bacteriological Analysis.

There are 4 producers of ice cream with manufacturing premises within the Borough. Production is controlled by the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959.

The grades given to samples of ice cream are based on the time taken to reduce Methylene Blue in the laboratory and are as follows :—

				Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue.
Grade	1	...	...	4½ hours or more
"	2	...	...	2½ to 4 hours
"	3	...	...	½ to 2 hours
"	4	...	..	0

Judgment of bacteriological cleanliness is based on a series of samples—too much attention to any one given sample is useless for technical reasons. It has been suggested that over a six monthly period 50% of a vendor's samples should be Grade 1, 80% in Grades 1 and 2, not more than 20% in Grade 3 and none in Grade 4.

The Graded results of the samples with differentiation for ice cream manufactured in the Borough and outside, are as follows:—

Manufactured in Dewsbury—				
Number of Premises 4.	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Methylene Blue Test ...	18	6	4	0
Manufactured outside Dewsbury—				
Number of Premises 1.				
Methylene Blue Test ...	1	0	0	0
Number of Samples— 29	19	6	4	0

Table showing a monthly analysis of ice cream samples:—

Month				No. of Samples	Meth. Blue Test Grades			
					1.	2.	3.	4.
April	...	...	...	5	4	1	—	—
May	...	...	...	4	4	—	—	—
June	...	...	..	4	4	—	—	—
July	...	...	...	8	3	3	2	—
August	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	—
September	...	...	..	4	2	1	1	—
Total				29	19	6	4	—

GENERAL SANITARY INSPECTION.

Analysis of Inspections.

The table which follows shows the varied nature of the visits made by the Public Health Inspector under the heading of general sanitary administration.

Nature of Inspection.				Primary Insp'ns	Re- Inspections	Total Visits
Housing Conditions :						
Dwellinghouse inspections—						
Under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	600	1158	1768
„ Housing Acts...	...	...	...	347	328	675
„ Housing Acts (overcrowding)	...	...	...	11	2	13
„ Housing Acts (classifications)	...	...	...	105	5	110
„ Housing Acts (clearance areas)	...	...	...	119	86	205
„ Housing Acts (Individual Unfit)	...	...	...	9	51	60
Re Accumulations	...	...	...	54	33	87
Re Cellars Flooding	...	...	...	67	140	207
Re Yards, Courts, &c.	...	...	...	26	1	27
Re Water Supply	...	...	...	92	49	141
Inspections for the M.O.H.	...	...	...	126	—	126

Housing Statistics.

1.—Inspections of dwellinghouses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	683
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... ..	1829
(c) Number of dwellinghouses inspected under the Rent Act, 1957	35
(d) Number of inspections made for the purpose	59

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of formal notices :—

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	347
---	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Houses inspected under Section 4, Housing Act, 1957	260
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	582
(c) Proceedings under Sections 9 & 10 of the Housing Act, 1957 :	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	16
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	15
(b) By local authority in default of owners	7
(e) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 & 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 :	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	2
(3) Number of dwellinghouses for which undertakings were submitted and accepted by Council	19
(4) Number of dwellinghouses made fit on undertakings accepted by Council	Nil
(5) Number of dwellinghouses voluntarily closed by owners	1
(f) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4.—Housing Act, 1957.—Overcrowding :—

(a) (1) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at the end of the year	26
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	26
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	130
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding	12
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	21
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	105
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after local authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e) Temporary Overcrowding Licences granted	Nil

RODENT CONTROL.

Rats and Mice.

The work of infestation of all types of premises continues as in previous years. Dwellinghouses are entitled to the service free whilst all business premises are subject to a charge for labour and material plus administration costs. A vacancy for rodent operator was filled during the early part of the year.

Two comprehensive treatments were given to the Corporation sewers within the Borough, labour being supplied by the Borough Engineer. In addition 10% of the remaining sewers were also test baited.

A heavy infestation of rats was dealt with at one of the Corporation refuse tips with satisfactory results.

The following table shows the number of visits and treatments of various types of property :—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY			
	NON-AGRICULTURAL			AGRI- CULTURAL
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses)	All Other (including Business Premises)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	107	18841	3501	66
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of :				
(a) Notification	17	166	16	—
(b) Survey under the Act	—	—	—	—
(c) Otherwise (<i>e.g.</i> , visited primarily for some other purpose)	9	97	2137	31
III. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	30	237	2342	40
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 11) which were found to be infested by—				
(a) Rats (Major)	2	2	1	0
(Minor)	10	111	16	1
(b) Mice (Major)	1	1	1	0
(Minor)	11	77	10	0
V. Number of infested properties in Section IV treated by Local Authority	24	191	28	1
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	79	558	112	1

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Throughout the year 130 observations were made on industrial chimneys and 9 corroborative observations were taken. 41 visits to boiler plants were necessary. Contact with Engineers has been maintained in an effort to minimise the emission of excessive smoke.

The method of observation in some instances was by comparison with the Ringelmann Chart. Eight contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Period) Regulations, 1958, were reported upon necessitating the sending of warning letters.

The first prosecution taken under the Dark Smoke (Permitted Period) Regulations was successful and the firm concerned was found guilty on two charges and fined accordingly. The magistrate gave warning that future cases would be dealt with more severely.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1959.

The average monthly deposit of soot per square mile showed an decrease on last year of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

Estimation of sulphur by lead peroxide method.

OBSERVATIONS AT SAVILE TOWN.

				Mg. of SO ₃ /day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch A PbO ₂ (louvered cover)
January	...	...	...	5.29
February	...	...	...	3.54
March	...	...	...	2.15
April	...	...	...	2.34
May	...	...	...	1.48
June	...	...	...	1.76
July	...	...	...	1.53
August	...	...	...	1.40
September	...	...	...	2.14
October	...	...	...	2.83
November	...	...	...	2.84
December	...	...	...	2.70

Meteorological Report, 1959.

OBSERVATIONS AT CROW NEST PARK.

				Rainfall inches	Sunshine Hours Minutes	
January	...	...	...	2.81	64	35
February	...	...	...	0.16	51	25
March	...	...	...	1.12	79	20
April	...	...	...	3.46	140	45
May	...	...	...	0.93	200	25
June	...	...	...	1.38	189	10
July	...	...	...	2.13	173	35
August	...	...	...	1.39	162	0
September	...	...	...	1.24	122	30
October	...	...	...	2.06	94	0
November	...	...	...	3.29	32	35
December	...	...	...	3.97	24	40

Atmospheric Pollution
Record of Observations with Deposit Gauges for the Year 1959.

Month	Gauge Situate at Ravensthorpe (Sewage Works)		Gauge Situate at Whitley		Gauge Situate at Savile Town (Gas Works)		Gauge Situate at Dewsbury (Municipal Buildings)	
	M.	E.	M.	E.	M.	E.	M.	E.
January	435	11.10	327	8.83	760	19.36	425	10.81
February	259	6.59	371	9.47	395	10.06	204	5.19
March ...	649	16.55	446	11.38	551	14.05	601	15.33
April ...	598	15.25	411	10.47	694	17.69	870	22.20
May ...	396	10.10	346	8.81	518	13.21	573	14.63
June ...	470	12.00	668	17.03	741	18.90	622	15.87
July ...	486	12.36	335	8.54	583	14.86	415	10.57
August	316	8.04	286	7.28	594	15.15	298	7.59
September	354	9.04	299	7.62	670	17.10	397	10.13
October	587	14.97	498	12.68	908	23.15	589	15.03
November	555	14.13	374	9.54	768	19.56	605	15.44
December	655	16.69	363	9.27	597	15.21	581	14.81
Total Deposit	5760	146.82	4724	120.42	7779	198.30	6180	157.60
Average per month	480	12.23	393	10.30	648	16.52	515	13.13
Average per month for all gauges 13.04 tons of soot deposited per square mile.								

M.—Metric tons of soot deposited per 100 sq. kilometres.
E.—English tons of soot deposited per sq. mile.

Rag Flock.

Under the Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, four licences relating to premises manufacturing or storing rag flock were renewed and one new licence issued and two upholstery premises registered. A total of three visits were made to these premises during the year.

Two formal samples were taken and submitted for analysis and were both reported genuine. One formal sample of feathers was also taken and submitted for analysis and reported genuine.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.

Four informal samples of fertilisers were taken during the period.

Pharmacy and Poisons.

35 visits were made to premises which were registered as Listed Sellers under Part II of the Pharmacy & Poisons Act. There were no contraventions of the Act.

Vermin.

81 visits were made to verminous premises and 15 visits to premises found to be dirty.

Insect and kindred pests were dealt with by spraying and fumigating with the most up-to-date insecticides. In all cases the treatment proved satisfactory. Vermirous clothing and beddings are treated by steam disinfection at the Corporation disinfection plant at the Municipal Buildings.

In all, 61 houses with a total of 97 rooms have been treated. In addition, 16,912 articles of bedding, clothing and furniture, etc., were disinfested.

The service to local manufacturers requiring disinfection certificates for goods treated before exportation has continued.

Infectious Diseases.

No. of visits to investigate cases of infectious disease	100
No. of visits to investigate cases of food poisoning	—
No. of visits re infectious disease contacts	—
No. of houses disinfected after cases of infectious disease	29
No. of rooms " " " " " "	36
No. of articles " " " " " "	870
No. of library books " " " " "	85

In all cases the bedding is collected by the staff of the Department, and steam disinfected.

Refuse Accommodation.

189 inspections were made and 65 dustbins renewed or provided.

Factories Act, 1937.

No. of inspections (Mechanical Power)	134
No. of inspections (No Mechanical Power)	51
No. of re-inspections (Mechanical Power)	33
No. of re-inspections (No Mechanical Power)	6
No. of inspections (Outworkers)	1

**Inspections of Factories by Public Health Inspectors for
Purposes of Provisions as to Health.**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities	52	57	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which section 7 applies :				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938	291	185	30	—
(b) Others	—	—	—	—
Total	343	242	35	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found :

Particulars	No. of cases defects found				No. of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Want of cleanliness ...	13	1	2	1	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	113	95	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not relating to Outworkers) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	129	96	2	2	—

Number of outworkers ... 3

Drainage.

Plans of all proposed drainage work are submitted for the consideration of this Department before their approval.

The Department's staff is responsible for the supervision and testing of all new drainage work, including new drains and alterations to existing ones, by the use of either smoke, colour or chemicals.

Drain Tests :

Total Length of drains tested by smoke—

4 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,682 feet
6 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,499 feet
9 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161 feet

No. of drains tested and inspected—

Inspections of drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	889
Smoke tests—new drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	461
Smoke tests—existing drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Colour tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
Other tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Chemical tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Shops Acts.

No. of Inspections of Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	661
„ Re-Inspections of Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ Shops entered on Register (31st Dec., 1959)	...	...	...	...	...	...	747

Merchandise Marks Acts.

444 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors for the purposes of the Acts, minor contraventions being remedied by informal action.

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